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No. 22

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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PATCHWORK IN TAX REVISION

Our patchwork revenue law has been revised in proper patchwork style—a snip off here and a bit tacked on there—and even the Congressional seamstress is not very proud of the job. Democratic criticism is, of course, professional, elementary politicks; but even the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Boies Penrose himself feels called upon to explain that the measure is only "temporary and transitory." After all that has been said about the vital importance to our economic health of a just and sound system of national taxation the new law is mockery that prompts in the mind of American business the rebellious thought that taxation by misrepresentation is akin to taxation without representation.

Since March 1919, when the party control of Congress changed, immediate tax reductions have been promised. The sop to the individual tax-payer of moderate means in increased exceptions for dependents is the only measure that is retroactive for 1921. Postponing the repeal of the excess profits tax till next year and increasing the corporation tax means only a slight shifting of the tax burden on business. No business man has any hope that the reduction of the higher surtaxes on personal incomes is sufficient to turn the flow of investing capital from tax free government securities to industrials and public utilities. So far as our business interests go, tax revision has meant only a little clumsy tax juggling, without any, even "temporary and transitory" relief until 1923.

The nearest approach to real tax reform is the repeal of the various taxes now most inefficiently collected through various retail fields and the cutting of the transportation taxes. This is real progress; but it is pitifully far from "a scientific, stable method of raising necessary public funds."

Out of the welter of selfish pulling and political hauling that has characterized the revision and passage of this new revenue bill there has come to the top one good suggestion. Senator Calder has proposed a Tax Commission of three Senators, three Representatives, and three presidential appointees to study carefully the tax problem and to draw intelligently the bill that should have been passed last week. We have often found ourselves in disaccord with the position of the Senator who lives so close to us, and it is a real pleasure to emphasize the good move he has made. Rightly done, the work he proposes, promises much.

A HOWL ONE YEAR LATE

With the closing of every business year, preparations for inventory taking slow up demand. Except in the industries directly affected by the rush

of Christmas buying, the holidays generally mark a period of inactivity. Invariably, the slowing-up gives the chronic pessimists the opportunity to raise up their voices and howl that business is "going to the dogs." This year, perhaps the worst by far that business has seen in a decade, the pessimists are in evidence as usual. Trade has slowed down during the last ten days, and when a restricted, small-lot demand is further reduced, what is left is not altogether prepossessing. Nevertheless, all that is necessary to appreciate the distance which drug and chemical products have travelled "out of the mire" during the past year, is to compare demand and values of October-November, 1921, with similar factors over the same period last year.

Just a year ago, the depression in drug and chemical products was at its worst. October and November, 1920, showed a loss in chemical and drug values approximating ten per cent per month. In other words, from October 1 until the end of November, values dropped off twenty per cent. In the case of portions of the industrial chemical group, the rate was higher than ten per cent, reaching twelve per cent a month. At the beginning of 1921, this rate of decline was about five per cent. The late summer of 1921 saw the rate down to one per cent per month. This fall, prices became practically stationary and now, with November almost spent, gains of from two to five per cent from the low points are noted in price averages for the various chemical and drug groups. Dye intermediates show the least improvement of all.

Conditions are better, basically better, in all quarters. A temporary slowing-up in buying at this time is not unusual, in fact, it is always looked for in the trade by those who look ahead at all. The condition is not anything which should cause worry. Why should it bring forth pessimistic outbursts this year any more than on previous occasions? Things to-day are looking up, where a year ago they looked very, very black. The time for pessimism was a year ago, and pessimists who raise their voices to-day, are a year late.

ARMS AND THE CHEMIST

We have listened attentively to the discourses and debates of the Washington Conference on Arms Limitation for some reference to chemical disarmament. Beyond the appointment of a committee on gas warfare, no action has been taken remotely recognizing the importance of this subject. Yet without full cognizance of the real meaning of chemical warfare, the scrapping of navies and the disbanding of armies is only a grand, but empty gesture covering a little national budget cutting.

Chemical warfare is a fact, not a theory. It is the best, most modern method of fighting. It is cheaper; it is more efficient. Another war—when, or if, it comes will begin, so all military authorities agree, where this one left off, a 70 per cent gas offensive and a 40 per cent gas defensive. Of all forms of fighting, the element of surprise is most inherent in successful gas attacks. Of all forms of fighting, gas warfare puts the highest premium on preparedness. Of all forms of fighting, gas is

the only one that can be easily, effectively prepared in advance in secret.

Today, one nation, and that one nation a threatening menace to all plans for universal peace, is head and shoulders above all other powers in preparedness for modern chemical warfare. Germany's coal-tar chemical industry, built up around her former dye monopoly, and her rapid, consistent development of an air nitrogen industry, have today the potential arms possibility of a big naval program and a return to universal conscription for military training.

To the gentlemen of the Arms Conference and to the members of Congress we want emphatically to point out these plain facts and call their attention to the sound solution of this vital problem made recently by Dr. F. E. Breithut of the Calco Chemical Co.

1. We might destroy Germany's organic chemical plants. This is unthinkable.

2. The League of Nations might operate Germany's organic chemical plants, using them for making the dyes, drugs and fine chemicals for the entire world. This might be an efficient way, but it is impracticable. These plants would all be on Germany territory. In the event of war Germany could hardly be kept from taking them into her hands. The rest of the world would be left about where it was at the outbreak of the World War.

3. There remains a third method. Let each nation develop for itself the one peace industry—the coal tar chemical industry—which has the power of conversion into newer forms of war. This method is simple, sane, practicable and efficient.

Who said chemists lack commercial instincts? One of the craft, W. J. Dorion, was married last week to Miss Adelaide Bacardi, daughter of the distiller of the ingredient which made the Cuban cocktail famous.

The trade is puzzled to explain why the importation of 1,200 cases of "Johnny Walker" from southern Europe last week caused less commotion among Prohibition officials than the exportation of 100 barrels of ethyl alcohol to Turkey.

CAN A CHEMIST SELL CHEMICALS?

Or, in other words, should the chemical salesman be a chemist trained to sell goods, or should he be a salesman trained in a special course in chemistry to fit him for selling a certain line?

Sales managers for twenty of the leading chemical companies in the United States have given us their answers to these questions. Their judgment, of vital interest to every executive salesman, and chemist in the industry, will be published in the next two issues of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Dec. 7 and 14.

If you sell chemicals, have ever sold them, or ever hope to sell them, read these opinions from the selling-leaders of the industry.

Vanillin vs. Vanilla

Does the Science of Synthetic Chemistry Produce an Artificial Product Which Compares Favorably With the Bean?

By W. G. UNGERER, President, Ungerer & Co.

FROM the time when synthetic chemistry advanced to a point where it was able to duplicate the products of Nature and produce in the laboratory and plant substances for which humanity had previously been entirely dependent on the slower methods of the growing plant there has been a never ceasing and frequently bitter conflict between the adherents of the old and the new, a conflict which has usually terminated, where it has terminated at all, in victory for the latter. The chemist has fully demonstrated his ability to free his fellow men from dependence on Nature for many of the essential factors in daily life. In many instances the products of the laboratory have been recognized as not only equal, but superior to the same substances obtained from natural sources, and the chemical plant in the cases has crowded out the natural one.

So it has been with indigo and alizarine in the dyestuff field and with many products of a medicinal nature, though in these fields the triumph of chemistry has been exceptionally complete in that not only have many of the natural substances been successfully duplicated but new and more valuable compounds, which were never isolated from natural sources, have been added to our equipment. The same is true of perfumes and of a large number of flavoring extracts as well.

But on many sectors the battle is still raging and conservatism has withheld the grudging admission that the product of the laboratory is equally as good as the same substance obtained from natural sources. Vanillin is one of these products which has not yet received from all, the recognition to which its many advantages entitle it.

The controversy of vanillin versus vanilla is a purely economic one and is being fought out on economic grounds with those whose interests are tied up in the industry of raising and marketing vanilla beans defending their position against the intrusion of what they regard as an interloper and an admittedly dangerous competitor. Their position is the natural one, and to maintain it they have as their chief bulwarks the in-born conservatism and prejudice against innovation, and the real or fancied merits of their product as compared with vanillin. As it is the purpose to present the case of the two products as dispassionately as pos-



VANILLIN AT \$300 A POUND

According to Mr. Ungerer, the cost of vanillin if made from vanilla beans at \$6.00 a pound, would approximate \$300 a pound if the beans contained two per cent of vanillin. The same quantity of vanillin made from oil cloves, is to-day selling on the New York market at \$9.60 a pound, or 60c per ounce.

With the argument in the matter of price clearly in favor of the manufactured product, the question arises as to what characteristic of the bean induces its purchase at thirty times the price of vanillin. Bouquet, aroma, quality, purity,—all are heard from supporters of the bean.

The controversy is not new. It is as old as vanillin, itself. Mr. Ungerer, always a strong supporter of vanillin, gives here a short summary of his views in the matter.

sible, it may be well to touch briefly on the history of vanillin.

History of Vanillin

The vanilla bean had been long recognized as a valuable flavoring medium before the developments of organic chemistry made it practicable to attempt to isolate and duplicate its active principle. Much preliminary experimental work was carried out by Vee, Gobley and other workers before Tiemann and Haarmann succeeded in isolating vanillin and proving that it was not only the active principle, but practically the sole essential constituent of the vanilla flavor. They also showed that vanilla beans contained only three-quarters to two per cent. of this valuable principle. The economic urge for its artificial production was accordingly strong, and its discoverers made great efforts to prepare it, succeeding first in manufacturing it from the resin of pine trees, and later from guaiacol obtained from beech wood tar.

These methods were too expensive to give the synthetic product any considerable advantage and it was only the discovery of its preparation by the simple oxidation of iso-eugenol, obtained from clove oil, that large scale manufacture was attempted. This was in 1876, and since that time its use has steadily expanded, while today, practically all the vanillin

used is made from clove oil. It is only in the strictest sense that it may be called a synthetic product, since the transformation from the natural eugenol of the clove oil is a slight one. Technical difficulties which were met with, have to a great extent been overcome and pure white vanillin, of a high degree of purity either manufactured or isolated, is readily available.

Arguments Against Its Use

Before taking up its advantages, it is best to consider the arguments which are advanced against its use. One, the claim that since it is, in part at least, the product of chemical reaction, it is unsuitable for use as a flavoring medium in foods, deserves no serious consideration. It is purely an appeal to a prejudice which may hardly be said to exist today except among the less enlightened. Vanillin is vanillin, whether it is made from coal tar products, as is theoretically possible, or extracted from the vanilla bean, or made from oil of cloves. It is not too much to suggest that this argument against vanillin is not advanced in good

faith and would not be considered valid even by those who use it to their own advantage.

The other claim is worthy of more attention. It is alleged with some show of reasonableness that the vanilla bean contains ingredients, other than vanillin, which add somewhat to its flavor and give to it a delicacy and richness which cannot be duplicated with vanillin alone. If we are to compare a sample of vanilla extract with an alcoholic solution of vanillin it will be admitted that this argument holds good. But the real test is one of relative usefulness. It is of no practical importance that the extract has a slightly more pleasant odor or taste unless this is to be imparted to the product to be flavored.

This is the only logical way to decide the matter as even the most earnest supporter of the bean will admit, and it is just here that the vanilla extract fails to maintain its apparent advantage. The resins and other constituents of the extract may perhaps be present in appreciable amount, but their flavor is so weak in comparison with the vanillin and so fugitive under the actual flavoring conditions, that so far as practical effect is concerned, they do not exist in the finished product. It may be asserted with safety that in a batch of candy, chocolate, or cake, it is utterly impossible for anyone, however expert, to maintain with certainty that the batch was flavored with vanilla extract rather than with a corresponding quantity of vanillin.

Flavoring Ability Compared With Cost

It is on this point that the vanilla bean must stand or fall; unless it does produce in actual practice better results than its rival, it has no superior merits to compensate the manifest advantages of vanillin. And it still remains to be proven that there are any practical flavoring results produced by vanilla which cannot be at least duplicated with first quality vanillin.

The chief advantage of vanillin is the economic one, relative cost. Few vanilla beans contain more than two per cent of vanillin, and in actual practice a pound of vanillin is found to be equivalent in flavoring strength to forty or more pounds of the best vanilla beans. At the present price, sixty cents an ounce, it is as cheap to use as the best beans at twenty cents a pound, even ignoring its other superior merits. An ounce of vanillin is equivalent to two and one-half pounds of beans, and when it is considered that the beans are now quoted up to \$6.00 a pound or even more, the relative cheapness of the two flavoring mediums is not difficult to calculate. When it comes to a question of sixty cents or \$15.00 the more expensive product must needs show a real superiority to hold its own in the estimation of the buyer.

But vanillin need not rest its claim entirely upon economy. Just as its cheapness permits its use in cases where the cost of the extract would be prohibitive, so the convenience with which it can be used admits its application to flavoring problems where the extract is not suitable. In solubility the artificial product far excels, since it is free from the difficultly soluble resins. A far lower percentage of alcohol will suffice to hold it in perfect solution, no slight advantage in these days when the alcohol supply is a problem in itself.

Non-uniformity of the Bean

Judged from the standpoint of uniformity vanillin possess obvious advantages. The intelligent buying of vanilla beans requires a skill and knowledge of the different varieties and their characteristics which is acquired only by long training, and even the most expert may be sometimes at fault. The selection of vanilla beans by an adept in the art attains almost the dignity of a religious ceremony, and it is indeed unfortunate that the replacement of vanilla by vanillin will

eventually mean that all this ardously acquired skill will become valueless.

But even when the greatest care is taken it is impossible to obtain different lots of beans of an absolute uniformity and just as impossible to be always certain that the extract made from them will be of identical flavor and strength. Vanillin, on the contrary is absolutely uniform and its use permits the standardization of flavoring formulae with complete confidence that the results obtained from their use will not vary from batch to batch or even from year to year. Every user of extracts will appreciate what this means in factory practice; no more careful selection of beans, no more troublesome standardization of extracts before use and no fear that some slip in the preliminary testing will result in a spoiled or inferior batch of product.

To sum up the matter, the claim for vanillin is that it will produce the same results which can be obtained through vanilla extract at one-twentieth or less of the cost, that it is easier to use, is more readily soluble and has the important advantage of absolute uniformity. The case for the vanilla bean is that it contains certain constituents other than vanillin which are said to impart to it a flavoring value which is superior to that of vanillin.

The user who must choose between the two products must decide whether the claim that vanilla gives superior results, not in the alcoholic solution but in the actual finished product, is justified by the facts and whether this slight advantage, if it exists, is sufficient to compensate for the twenty times greater cost and the difficulties involved in its use.

That there is a certain sentimental inclination toward the use of natural products is perhaps natural in view of the fact that we have been accustomed for thousands of years to depend exclusively upon them, but if, as a rapidly growing number of vanillin users believe, the same or better results can be obtained by its use as with the vanilla bean, there can be no economic basis for producing a substance from the soil at a cost of approximately \$300 a pound (the cost of the actual vanillin in the beans) when it can be made in the factory for less than \$10.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, will hold a hearing Dec. 13, on standards for cocoa beans, according to the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards representing the Association of American Dairy Food and Drug Officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Knoxville Fertilizer Co. has awarded a contract to the Foundation Co., New York, for its proposed new plant at Knoxville, Tenn., to be 154 x 350 ft. and estimated to cost \$200,000. The plant will be equipped for an annual output of about 50,000 tons of acid phosphate.

The Golden State Construction Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., has been awarded contracts for several distillation plants in the Far West for the International Shales Process Corp. of Pittsburgh. The first of the plants will be erected in Kern County at an estimated cost of \$87,000.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces examinations for technologists on Jan. 11, March 8, and May 17; also for associate and assistant technologists, and for junior technologists, on the same dates.

Codliver Oil Below Cost of Production

Newfoundland Plants Found No Inducement to Refine Medicinal Product at \$20 a Barrel—Future Price of Cod Oil Depends Upon U. S. Tariff and Demand from Tanners—Output and Prices of Medicinal and Cod Oil During the Last Five Years—Quality Improved by Climate Conditions

By H. R. BROOKES, of Job Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Very few commodities have felt the decline in values that began in 1920 so severely as refined cod liver oil. In the early part of 1920 medicinal cod liver oil was sold in the United States at around \$80 a barrel of thirty wine gallons, but since that time there has been a steady decline in value until a month or so ago when it was difficult to make sales at \$15 a barrel. Practically the whole of the supplies of medicinal cod liver oil comes from Norway and Newfoundland, and the cause of the depression in value that occurred in 1920 and continued until a short time ago, can, we believe be traceable to the entry on to the market of the heavy stocks of oil held by Norwegian producers.

During the war period, from 1915 up to the beginning of 1920, the supplies of Norwegian oil going into the United States were practically nil, Newfoundland therefore had full control of the American and to a large extent the British markets and the values jumped in 1915 from \$50 to \$90 a barrel, and with a little fluctuation remained around the latter price until the beginning of 1920. This high value led to a very large development in the manufacture of medicinal cod liver oil in Newfoundland. Prior to 1914 the amount produced did not probably exceed 50,000 to 60,000 gallons per year, but in 1915 this quantity was increased to 170,000 gallons and continued on its upward course until 1918 when over 400,000 gallons were produced for the twelve months. Medicinal cod liver oil cannot today be produced at the figure for which it is being offered either in British or American markets and so far as Newfoundland is concerned at any rate there has been practically no refined cod liver oil produced during the fishing season which is just about over. At \$20 a barrel it is barely possible to pay for the cost of the container and the labor necessary in the production of the oil without allowing anything whatever for the raw materials which in this case comprise the livers of the codfish.

Outlook for Newfoundland Oil

There is no comparison whatever between the present commercial value and the medicinal value of cod liver oil. Recent researches have disclosed the fact that cod liver oil has a special value for medical purposes owing to the presence within it of an amount of vitamins greater than in any other similar oils. We are inclined to think, therefore, that when stocks of Norwegian oil have been reduced to normal proportions, the value of cod liver oil is certain to return to a higher level. We do not say that anything like pre-war prices will be again obtained, but we do think that a very much higher figure will be possible than that which is quoted today.

The production of cod liver oil in Newfoundland during recent years and the average prices obtained in the United States are as follows:

1915-16—172,000 gallons.....	\$50.00 to \$90.00
1916-17—257,000 gallons.....	90.00 to 70.00
1917-18—386,000 gallons.....	75.00 to 82.50
1918-19—411,000 gallons.....	82.50 to 80.00
1919-20—350,000 gallons.....	80.00 to 90.00
1920-21.....	80.00 to 20.00

Production of Cod Oil

The fact that none of the cod liver oil refineries are in operation in Newfoundland this season would have had the effect of considerably increasing the yield of common cod oil, as compared with the past three seasons, but for the fact that the fishery has been somewhat below an average one. It is thought that the yield of common cod oil will be about equal to that of last year when about 1,000,000 gallons were exported from Newfoundland. Like all other commodities, Newfoundland cod oil has felt the effect of the depression in trade and whereas it was selling last year at \$1.15 a gallon, today its normal price on the American market is around 45c. In the early part of 1915 the value was 40c which steadily increased until the early part of 1916 it was sold at 50c. This upward tendency continued until the peak was reached in the latter part of 1918 when \$1.50 was obtainable.

Watching U. S. Tariff

Considerable difference of opinion is expressed as to whether the decline that has taken place since that date has yet reached its lowest point. Much will of course depend upon the revival of the tanning trade and the effect of the proposed tariff now before the Senate. In Newfoundland it is felt that any tariff that is placed on Newfoundland cod oil will have to be absorbed by the consumer in the United States. Their reasons for holding this opinion are that the tanners will find it necessary to continue the use of Newfoundland oil in spite of its cost being greater than that of domestic cod oil. The amount of domestic oil available is not only small but its quality does not compare favorably with oil produced in Newfoundland where the climatic conditions are such as enable an oil to be produced peculiarly suitable to the tanning trade and superior to oil obtained elsewhere. This condition is demonstrated by the fact that even in Great Britain where very large supplies of British cod oil are available; supplies that are greater than all the oil produced in Newfoundland, it is possible to sell very large quantities of Newfoundland cod oil at prices greatly in excess of the value of British oil.

The production of cod oil in Newfoundland and the average prices obtainable in the United States are as follows:

1915-16—1,575,000 gallons...	\$.40 to \$.50 per wine gal.
1916-17—1,502,000 gallons...	.50 to .75 per wine gal.
1917-18—2,256,000 gallons...	.75 to 1.20 per wine gal.
1918-19—1,386,000 gallons...	1.20 to 1.50 per wine gal.
1919-20—1,529,000 gallons...	.90 to 1.15 per wine gal.
1920-21.....	1.15 to .40 per wine gal.

PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL

The cod liver oil plant of Job Brothers & Co., Ltd., on the south side of St. John's harbor, Newfoundland, is the largest of its kind in Newfoundland and has capacity for treating upwards of 1,500 gallons of livers per day. The method adopted is that of boiling the livers in large open galvanized iron pans by the use of direct steam. Boiling pans rest on a concrete floor that is built out over the waters of the harbor. The pans have vents or outlets through which the blubber and water are immediately carried away. With a plentiful supply of water it is possible to keep a plant thoroughly clean, which is of prime importance in securing first-class cod liver oil. The livers, which are collected from the splitting tables where the fish is dressed for curing,

are thoroughly washed before being placed in the boiling pans.

The boiling occupies about twenty-five to thirty minutes when oil appears on the surface of the cooking pan. The oil is then allowed to settle for a few minutes when it is passed through filter bags into large galvanized iron cooling pans. Having cooled, it is again filtered through conical shape filter bags made of very fine calico or linen. No pressure is used in the filtering other than that applied by the natural weight of the oil on the sides of the bags, and only the very best of the oil passes through the filter bags. The oil is then carried to the freezing plants where the stearine is extracted by the usual freezing process.

Cleanliness is the key-note of the operation in the majority of the cod liver oil plants in Newfoundland. The system of inspection instituted by the Newfoundland Government a few years ago has resulted in all refiners realizing the importance of cleanliness in the operation of their plants and today Newfoundland cod liver oil is in much better demand by consumers.

MAY INTRODUCE NEW TAX BILL

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Administration is disappointed at the tax revision accomplished by Congress at this session and there is a probability that Congress will be asked at the next session, beginning in December, to make still further revision of the tax rates. The action of Congress in putting the surtax rates up to 50 per cent is regarded by Administration leaders to have been dictated by a very short-sighted policy. If the question of revision comes up at the next session, the principal effort will be directed at reduction of these rates.

The Administration fears that the measure of revision accomplished in the new bill has been too slight to give business the impetus necessary to bring about a complete revival of trade. There is a strong determination here to do everything possible to stimulate business, so the lesser of two evils quite possibly will be chosen and a new bill put in shortly after the first of the year.

The extraordinary session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, called last Spring by President Harding to revise the tariff and tax laws of the Nation, adjourned sine die on Wednesday.

The Senate vote on the Revenue bill, was 39 to 29, and President Harding immediately signed the measure.

WANTED—CRITICISM OF CHEMICAL REPORT

The Tariff Commission has been requested by the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate to prepare for the use of that Committee a volume similar in character and contents to the "Summary of Tariff" Information, 1920," published by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. This volume is to contain much of the information which is in the Summary, and in addition, later facts and statistics.

The Commission desires to receive any comments or criticisms of statements of fact contained in the Summary of Tariff Information, 1920, so that any inaccuracies may be corrected in the present volume. Unfortunately, the Summary of 1920 is out of print and the Commission is, therefore, unable to distribute copies of that report to interested parties for criticism and comment. As that volume has had wide distribution, it is likely that most of the chemical manufacturers will have copies of it. Suggestions and criticisms must be received by the Tariff Commission not later than Dec. 15, in order to be used.

Trade Notes and Personals

D. W. Figgis has been appointed assistant general sales manager of the American Can Co.

Sol Friedenthal has been appointed receiver for the Washington Fertilizer Co., Inc., which has offices in the Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

Kaltenbach & Stephens, 56 Bigelow st., Newark, N. J., have awarded a contract to the Federal Construction Co., for the erection of a one-story addition to be used as a dyehouse. It will cost \$27,000.

A. J. Howe, formerly sales manager of the eastern division of the Billings-Chapin Co., has been appointed to represent the American Color Card Co., of Chicago, in the Cleveland district with offices in the Bangor Building.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, who is leading the Mulford Biological Exploration of the Amazon Basin, has sent to Columbia University photographs of a giant cactus with a limb spread of 40 feet. The latest message from the party was from Huachi on the Bopi River, Bolivia.

C. J. Bertheau, of the firm of Bertheau & Nachtreib, importers and exporters, 149 California street, San Francisco, has left for Hamburg with the intention of establishing European headquarters there. This firm was recently formed by C. J. Bertheau and H. P. Nachtreib, following a world-wide tour of investigation.

Benjamin Franklin Greene, New York manager for the Westmoreland Chemical Color Company of Philadelphia, died last week in the Long Island College Hospital, aged 49 years. Mr. Greene lived at 1472 Pacific street, Brooklyn, and was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and Bedford Lodge 574, F. and A. M.

S. L. Harper, who recently arrived at San Francisco from New York, where he has been engaged in the importing and exporting business for the past four years, has opened offices in the Mills Building and is operating under the name of S. L. Harper & Co. A sales representative and organizer will leave for the Orient at once to open up agencies and establish connections.

The National Sulphur Co. of New York will build a new plant in Akron, O., which will be ready for operation by the first of the coming year. Land for the new plant has been purchased at the edge of the city on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Approximately 250 men will be employed. The company is engaged in the refining of sulfur which finds a large market in the rubber industry which centres in Akron.

R. P. Perry, vice president of The Barrett Co., New York, read a paper before the American Gas Association at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on "Why Should Gas Companies Sell Their Tar to Distillers, Instead of Working it Themselves," following the statement of the situation which was prepared for DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of Oct. 19, by Mr. Perry. Other speakers at the meeting were George B. Cortelyou, of the Consolidated Gas Co., New York; R. M. Searle, president of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.; and Samuel Insull, chairman of the Board of Directors, People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.

Alcohol Producers Protest New Rules

I. P. McGovern, Representing the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Declares Proposed Regulations Would Be the Death Sentence of Exportation of Alcohol From the United States—Enforcement of Present Laws Stated to Be the Remedy—B. R. Tunison Criticises Prohibition Authorities.

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, Nov. 29.—A conference was held here today of alcohol producers with officials of the prohibition unit in connection with proposed amendments to existing regulations relating to the exportation of alcohol. J. P. McGovern, representing the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. and other producers, made the opening statement, and was followed by representatives of other alcohol producers. All protested against the proposed new regulations, declaring that the amendments would put an end to all alcohol exporting. Mr. McGovern characterized the new regulations as "the death sentence of the exportation of alcohol from the United States."

Mr. McGovern said that there is now a demand in Europe for American alcohol, and he pointed out that the alcohol manufacturers of the United States should not be deprived of their export rights, which would assuredly be done if the new regulations should be enforced. He said that the main thing needed is a strict enforcement of the present laws and regulations, and not new regulations.

More than twenty-five manufacturers and their representatives attended the conference.

B. R. Tunison, secretary of the industrial alcohol committee, of the American Chemical Society, in an interview regarding the hearing called by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes stated that the American Chemical Society would combat any law or departmental regulation which interfered with the lawful establishment and extension of the chemical industry regardless of whether alcohol or water was involved. He said it was particularly concerned over the alcohol situation, as lawful business requiring that chemical is finding it impossible to properly function under the present system of prohibition enforcement. So far as alcohol exportations are concerned, Mr. Tunison said that his committee would not appear before the commissioner, but would await the outcome of that meeting before taking action. Mr. Tunison said:

"The prohibitionist extremists, not being satisfied with making the United States bone dry, are looking for new fields to conquer. Acting Prohibition Director Yellowley, of New York, recently held up the exportation of 100 barrels of alcohol for exportation to Turkey on the grounds that he had no proof nor reason to believe that the alcohol was not to be used for beverage purposes.

"It was not until a committee went to Washington and protested to the Prohibition Commissioner and showed him that not only is Turkey 'dry,' but that the Mohammedan religion prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors, was the release granted."

NO EXPORT ALCOHOL FOR BOOTLEGGERS

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Efforts are being made to check the withdrawal of alcohol on the pretext that it is for export and then diverting the consignment to other uses. R. A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner,

has sent to Federal Prohibition Directors the following warning:

"A systematic effort appears to be under way to procure alcohol to be used for bootlegging purposes by fraudulent exportation clearances. Telegrams have been sent to Internal Revenue Collectors as follows:

"'Until further notice allow no withdrawals for export of any liquor including alcohol unless such withdrawal is approved by Prohibition Director of State of exporter's basic permit.'

"Collectors of Customs have also been instructed to allow no clearances except upon receipt of similar advice from you. Before exportation can be made, therefore, intending exporters will have to submit to you evidence of legitimacy of their export orders. You will examine all such evidence with care and approve no exportations or withdrawals for exportation unless you are satisfied that bona fide exportation is actually intended. You will also be alert to see that no diversion of the export liquor takes place. Collectors of Customs have also been instructed to secure confirmation of all permits for release of imported liquor."

PHARMACISTS VOTING FOR OFFICERS

Voting is now in progress for candidates for office nominated at the last convention, of the American Pharmaceutical Association. No votes will be accepted after Jan 15. The candidates are: For President, Julius A. Koch, Dean, University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh; John Culley, Pharmacist, Ogden, Utah; Rufus A. Lyman, Dean, University of Nebraska College of Pharmacy, Lincoln, Nebr.

First vice-president, E. N. Gathercoal, Professor, University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, Chicago; H. M. Faser, Dean, University of Mississippi College of Pharmacy, University, Miss.; Wm. R. White, Pharmacist, Nashville, Tenn.

Second vice-president, Hugo H. Schaefer, Professor, New York College of Pharmacy, New York; Chas B. Jordan, Head, Purdue University School of Pharmacy, Lafayette, Ind.; Lyman F. Kebler, Chief of the Division of Drugs, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Third vice-president, Christian Schertz, New Orleans; Clyde L. Eddy, New York; Mary A. Fein, Secretary, Arkansas State Pharmaceutical Association, Little Rock, Ark.

Members of the Council, S. L. Hilton, Pharmacist, Washington, D. C.; C. H. Packard, Pharmacist, E. Boston; E. L. Newcomb, Professor, University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy, Minneapolis; R. H. Walker, Secretary, Texas State Board of Pharmacy, Gonzales, Texas; Chas. E. Gaspari, Professor, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis; A. H. Clark, Professor, University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, Chicago; Caswell A. Mayo, Cincinnati; W. L. Scoville, Pharmacist, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; A. R. L. Dohme, President, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore.

The Baltimore branch of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, was moved last week from the southeast corner of Charles and Redmond streets to the Coca Cola Building, Pratt st. and Market Space. J. Emory Bond is manager of the branch.

The Philadelphia dyestuffs sales department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is now located at 126-128; South Front st., Philadelphia. Clarence C. W. Wilson is manager of the Philadelphia branch.

SEYDEL AND NITRO COS. MERGED

The merger of the Seydel Mfg. Co. of Jersey City, and the Nitro Products Corp. of Nitro, W. Va., is announced by Herman Seydel, president of the Seydel company. The plant in Jersey City will be used for offices and laboratories for research work. Two vice-presidents were chosen, Paul Seydel, brother of the president and associate owner of the local company, and Frank C. Pitcher. Mr. Seydel will have charge of the development work and oversight of the manufacturing at Nitro, and Mr. Pitcher charge of the general office work at Nitro. J. B. Pitcher, formerly president of the Nitro Products Co., was chosen secretary and treasurer. Three Jersey City men were added to the Board of Directors of the new company, Judge William H. Speer of the County Court; Joseph A. Dear, managing editor of the "Jersey Journal," and Robert J. Rendall, president of the Hudson City Savings Bank.

Herman Seydel was graduated from the German textile school in Crefeld, and spent two years in Belgian and German manufacturing plants. He then came to America. In 1904 he was joined by his brother, Paul Seydel, who was graduated from the University of Brussels, Belgium, as a doctor of chemical science. The brothers established a plant for the manufacture of chemicals for the textile trade at Atlanta, Ga. In 1909 they moved to Jersey City and began the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

GERMANS FEAR FOREIGN DYE MAKERS

Privy Councillor Duisberg, general manager of the Farben Fabriken, formerly the Friedrich Bayer Co., told members of the German chemical industry recently, that it would be impossible for Germany, from her own resources, to make her reparations payments due next January and February. A systematic effort was being made, he declared, to destroy the competitive power of the German chemical industry by representatives interested in the industries of other countries which were compelled to develop their own dye manufacture when the war severed them from the German supply.

Denying that the German chemical industry constituted a war menace, Herr Duisberg asserted that, due to over-production in the chemical production and the waning consumption in Germany, the industry this year had fallen to half its former peace-time production, and that exports had been seriously hampered by tariffs designed to protect the infant industries of other countries.

The United States Civil Service Commission states that the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., is in need of junior aids and laboratory apprentices, and it will receive applications for those positions until further notice. The basic pay offered is \$540 a year for apprentices and \$720 to \$840 a year for aids, to which salaries there is added the increase of \$20 a month granted by Congress. The Bureau of Standards covers a wide field of work in physics, chemistry, engineering, and industrial technology, and offers valuable experience to those preparing for those professions.

Matsutaro Ayaki, thirty-one years old, of Tokyo, Japan, a chemical engineer, who arrived in New York on the White Star liner Adriatic last Thursday and was operated on for appendicitis at a private hospital in Brooklyn Friday, died of gastric ulcerations on Sunday. Mr. Ayaki, who had been abroad representing the Asahi Glass Co., largest concern of its kind in Asia, is said to have been the inventor of a new process for glass making in connection with which he had visited Europe. He was on his way to Washington, and expected to depart soon for Japan.

Of Interest in the Trade

R. A. Becker, president of the R. A. Becker Varnish Co., Cincinnati, died Nov. 22. He was 60 years old.

F. M. Rudd, dealer in peppermint oil at Bronson, Mich., died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, last week.

Sanford L. Willis, of the Corning Glass Works, has sailed for Europe to patent the company's "Pyrex" glassware.

The Briggs Chemical Co., Lorain, O., which was damaged by fire on Nov. 17, to the extent of \$60,000, will be rebuilt at once.

William R. Warner & Co., Inc., St. Louis, manufacturing pharmacists, have moved to Warner Block, Fourth and Spruce streets.

The Kerr & Wilson Co., Lynchburg, Va., will construct its new plant at South Roanoke, Va., devoted to the manufacture of wood extract products. The works will be 80 x 130 feet, one-story, estimated to cost \$30,000.

Notice has been sent to the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry that the British Chemical Engineering Group invites members of the American Section who are chemical engineers to join the British group.

The suits of the John Horstmann Co. and Natron Soda Co. for damages of \$35,000 and \$170,000 on account of floods caused by construction of the Truckee Carson irrigation plan, have been decided in favor of the Government by the United States Supreme Court.

At the meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on Dec. 2, Dr. T. C. Taylor, of Columbia University, will read a paper on "Fatty Constituents of the Starch Molecule," and Dr. G. T. Esselen, Jr., of Boston, will speak on "Some By-Products of the Forest and Cotton Fields."

The Minnesota Mfg. Co., 722 North Third street, Minneapolis, Minn., is receiving bids for its three-story plant on Eighth avenue near Third street. The structure will be 46 x 130 feet, and is estimated to cost \$35,000. The plant will be devoted to the manufacture of sweeping compounds and other chemical specialties. E. J. Miller is secretary.

Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols has resigned the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his resignation has been accepted. His decision resulted from the unfavorable condition of his health. Dr. Elihu Thomson, of Swampscott, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, who served as acting president after the death of President Richard C. McLaurin in January, 1920, has again been appointed to that position.

The date of the annual meeting of the Baltimore Drug Exchange has been shifted to Dec. 1. The gathering will take place at the Emerson Hotel, and will be preceded by a dinner. John C. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., the president, will occupy the chair and it is expected that in view of the fact that the Maryland General Assembly will hold its biennial session, beginning next January, some legislative program of special concern to the drug interests will be mapped out or the legislative committee instructed to do so, submitting its proposals at a subsequent session of the Exchange.

Business Brewities

Quicksilver stocks on spot are variously estimated at 2,000 to 3,500 flasks.

F. M. Smith, president of the West End Chemical Co., announces that his company has closed a contract for \$1,000,000 worth of colemanite for delivery over a term of years. The colemanite will be refined into commercial borax. Production at the mines at Callville, Nev., will be increased as rapidly as possible to fill the demand.

Dr. Augustus Koenig, instructor in metallurgy at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was arrested last week charged with having shipped wine and brandy valued at \$4,000 into Philadelphia illegally. Dr. Koenig was released in \$2,000 bail. Four men arrested at the same time, all truckmen, were held in \$1,000 bail each. They will be turned over to the Federal authorities for a hearing. It is claimed that the permit was obtained illegally.

Receivers for the Lammie Chemical Co., of Huntington, W. Va., have suggested that a creditors' committee be formed for consultation from time to time. A statement of the condition of the business will be made as soon as the inventory and appraisals are completed. The receivers announce that the assets can be enhanced by continuing operations because there is considerable raw material on hand which if made into finished products, dyes and chemicals, will be of value.

President Harding signed the Anti-Medicinal Beer bill on Nov. 3, which automatically nullifies the Treasury Department regulations permitting physicians to prescribe beer for medicinal purposes. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes said: "It is regrettable that some few brewers and druggists had sufficient confidence that the bill would not be signed by the President to induce the brewers to pay taxes and withdraw beer and to induce the druggists to purchase tax-paid beer for medicinal purposes. Under the law the tax cannot be refunded." The National Brewers' Association will test the legality of the law.

About 150 delegates are expected to attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, to be held in Baltimore Dec. 6 to 9 inclusive. The sessions will take place at the Emerson Hotel, where the organization will have headquarters, and during the convention establishments of local chemical manufacturing companies will be inspected. One of the trips will be to the Government arsenal at Edgewood. The proceedings will conclude with a banquet. A. E. Marshall is chairman of the committee of arrangements of local members of the Institute and F. M. Boyles, of McCormick & Co., for the Maryland section.

The duPont Co., has discontinued the offering of Pontachrome Black 6 BX and has substituted a new brand which they designate as Pontachrome Blue Black R Conc. The company announces that it is a superior product in solubility, brightness of shade and in tintorial contents. It is especially adaptable for dyeing wool according to the top chrome method and in the different types of apparatus. It is also very helpful in the production of navy blues as it forms a good basis with suitable shading colors. Processes have been developed to assist in its more general use in machine dyeing, and the duPont Company offers the services of a specialist in demonstrating the product.

DRUACHEM CLUB OPENS THE SEASON WITH THANKSGIVING PARTY

T. R. L. Loud Tells of Old-Times in the Medicinal Chemistry—125 Members Attend First Dinner—Huisking and McDonough Appeal For Daily Support.

Getting under way at top speed, the new Druachem Club of New York, composed of members of the drug, chemical, and allied trades, opened the season with a Thanksgiving turkey dinner last week at the club quarters, 116 Fulton st. Practically every house in the local trade was represented at the dinner, 125 members of the new club being present to add their voices in the roar of "Margie", "Annie Rooney", and other noise-makers of like nature which broke the evening quiet of the downtown drug district. George Huisking, president of the club, presided at the speakers' table, and introduced only one scheduled speaker during the evening, T. R. L. Loud, better known to the old-timers in the trade, according to President Huisking, as "Teddy" Loud.

The auspicious beginning of the new organization's first season was compared by Mr. Loud with the difficult struggle which most industrial clubs have in getting going. Describing in particular the fight of the original six or seven members of the "old club" some thirty or thirty-five years ago, the speaker stated that with 150 members, and 125 out to the first gathering, the success of the organization was assured. Mr. Loud reviewed some of the past history of the trade and in particular told of the achievements of leaders in the medicinal chemical industry of a generation ago.

President George Huisking followed Mr. Loud with an appeal to the members already in the club to bring in their friends in the trade and attempt to build up the membership to 250 before the first of the year.

Frank McDonough urged the members to have luncheon at the club as frequently as possible, stating that it was not the mere attendance at a Thanksgiving dinner coupled with a few cheers which would put the club over, but a regular and frequent patronizing of the club for luncheon. Calling for a rising pledge to attend at least three times a week and to bring a friend at least once, Mr. McDonough's plea brought a hundred of those present to their feet.

After the first of the year, officers of the club intimated that the membership would be held down and an initiation fee charged. The present dues are two dollars per month. The arrangements for the first dinner were in charge of Percy Magnus.

ROTARIANS IN PROSPERITY CAMPAIGN

Ivan B. Nordhem, of the Rotary Club New York, recently proposed a plan for an educational campaign of "truth, confidence and optimism" to restore prosperity by overcoming the tendency to talk business depression and forebode calamity; to curb speculative ventures and over expanding under-capitalized enterprises. It is called a Prosperity Poster Campaign. The posters will be placed on every available billboard, and will carry messages which it is believed will hasten the country's progress to normal conditions. The financing of the campaign is done by voluntary subscriptions.

The Poster Advertising Association placed at the disposal of the campaign committee \$1,500,000 of advertising space. The cost of paper, ink, lithographing, expressage and posters is estimated at \$60,000. It is said that the billboards on which the posters will be displayed will be seen by 50,000 people. The Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotarian Clubs has approved the plan. The treasurers are John Williams, Irving National Bank; Curtis J. Beard, cashier, New Netherland Bank, New York.

The Editor's Correspondence**Duty on Naphthalene**

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

I note in your issue of November 9th, on page 962, a reference to ruling of the Board of General Appraisers regarding importation of Naphthalene. This was also brought to my attention in another way, and on investigation I find that the report is incomplete and gives a wrong impression in that the ruling was based on the fact that the particular importation referred to had a melting point of less than 79° C. It was a question of the classification of the material according to melting point, and has nothing to do with the fact that the Naphthalene was in crystal form nor that it was for the manufacture of dyestuffs and intermediates. As I fear the ruling as reported by you may give a wrong impression, I thought you might care even at this late date to correct the statement.

The Barrett Company,
Chemical Department,
D. W. Jayne, Manager.

The note in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of Nov. 9 was as follows, the fact that the decision was based on a melting point of less than 79 degrees C., not being included in the original report: "The Board of United States General Appraisers has ruled that naphthalene crystals, used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and intermediaries are free of duty under Group 1, Section 500, act of September 8, 1916. This decision sustains a protest of the Standard Forwarding Co., agents for John J. White, Inc., against the collector's assessment of duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound under Group 2 of the same act."

URGES CONTROL OF DRUG ADVERTISING

Dr. W. S. Hubbard, associate chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, told the Food and Drug Section of the American Public Health Association, at the Hotel Astor, recently, that advertising laws were needed in every State in the Union to prevent false and fraudulent claims from being made through the newspapers by the manufacturers of such drugs.

"Many of the States, and most of the cities, lack adequate drug laws," he said. "The enforcement, where there is a law, is frequently lacking, due to inability to obtain properly trained men. The Bureau of Chemistry offers co-operation to the extent of indicating the kind of analysis and the training of men. Every city and State should control all pharmaceutical preparations and patent medicines, and they can obtain help from the Bureau of Chemistry in their analysis and interpretation of results."

Dr. Harold J. Knapp, City Chemist of Cleveland, Ohio, also suggested that the Federal laws fell short in their "failure to exercise control over advertising and intrastate commerce in drugs."

The 1921 Year Book of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy, Milan, to be published at the end of the year, will contain lines of merchandise dealt in as well as names of firms represented. The classified list will be thoroughly revised and subdivided more in detail. The secretary requests that importers and exporters tell him the more important articles dealt in, bearing in mind that space will not permit listing of more than three or four products.

Pacific Coast Notes

Albert C. Williams, engineer for the Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., sailed from San Francisco for Manila, recently, on a business trip.

John H. Wood, a manufacturer of drugs and chemicals, arrived at San Francisco recently from Philadelphia, making the trip through the Panama Canal.

Sampei Katakura, president of one of the largest silk manufacturing concerns in Japan, is a visitor at San Francisco. He is returning home from a trip to Europe.

Charles S. Dernham, president of Dernham Bros. importers and exporters, sailed for Manila from San Francisco, recently, on his twenty-seventh trip across the Pacific.

The plant of the Elaterite Co., at Vernon, Cal., was destroyed by fire on Nov. 4, with loss of \$85,000. The company has been manufacturing a compound used in the manufacture of tires.

B. H. Sellinger, of the Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, returned recently from the Orient and shortly afterward delivered a very interesting address before the Export Managers' Association of San Francisco.

A lime sulfur plant with a daily capacity of 5,000 gallons has been placed in operation at Terra Bella, Cal., and is being operated under the direction of the plant pathologist of Tulare County. Spray of a uniform quality is manufactured for the use of orange growers. Three other plants are to be erected in the county.

The Pedersen, Schmulian Co. has been formed in San Francisco to engage in the importing business and will specialize on slab camphor, potato starch and egg albumen. The firm is made up of R. G. Pedersen and A. I. Schmulian, who have been in the brokerage business for several years. Offices have been opened at 24 California st.

The Inyo Chemical Co., with offices in the Santa Fe Building, San Francisco, is developing potash properties at Inyo Lake, Inyo County, Cal. A process for making a very high grade of potash has been developed and a large plant is now in course of construction at Kermel, a small town on the edge of the lake named after its engineer. Henry W. Carr, president of the company announces that initial shipments will be made in three or four months.

The export business of San Francisco is rapidly picking up, exports during September amounting to \$13,644,071, which surpassed the record of August and are only two million dollars short of those of September, 1920. Considering the fact that prices are much lower, the volume of goods handled is greater than last year. Imports of coconut oil during this month amounted to more than half a million dollars in value and there was also considerable linseed oil and olive oil brought in.

The California Development Association, which maintains headquarters at San Francisco, has launched a drive for five hundred new members and forty-seven teams have been named to carry on the work. The team to canvas the chemical and perfume trade consists of Charles A. Vandenbos, captain; Richard Heimann, Miss E. V. Robinson and W. H. Agnew. The team to visit the paint and oil trade consists of James B. Keister, captain; A. W. Scott, E. M. Eisfelder, H. T. James, L. M. Ducommun, R. S. Shainwald, Robert Ohea, Con Roman, D. G. Craig and F. W. Wansner.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Acta Expl.	10	10 1/2	Heyden Chem.	3 1/2	2
Acta Expl. pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	66
Air Reduction	39 1/2	40	H'k Electro. pf.	60	70
Allied Chem. & D. 54	55	55	Int. Agricult.	9	9 1/2
Allied Ch. & D. pf. 100	101	101	Int. Nickel.	40	41
Am. Ag. Ch.	32 1/2	33	*Int. Nickel. pf.	12 1/2	13
*Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	60 1/2	61	*Int. Salt.	68	69
Am. Chicle.	7 1/2	8 1/2	K. Solvay.	43	60
Am. Chicle. pf.	35	40	*Mathieson Alk.	18	20
*Am. Col. Oil.	23 1/2	23	Merck & Co.	65	70
*Am. Col. Oil. pf.	46	49	Merrimac.	77	79
*Am. Cyan.	15	20	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Cyan. pf.	35	45	Mutual Co.	150	
*Am. Druggists S. 5 1/2	6	6	*National Lead.	81 1/2	82
Am. Glue.	40	45	*National Lead. pf. 105	106	
Am. Glue. pf.	65	70	N. J. Zinc.	124	125
*Am. Linseed.	33 1/2	34	Niag. A.	96	100
*Am. Linseed. pf.	60 1/2	61 1/2	Parke, Davis & Co.	82	83 1/2
*Am. Malt.	12	13	Penn. Salt.	65	67
*Am. Zinc.	11	11 1/2	People's Gas. Chi.	81 1/2	82
*Amer. Zinc. pf.	35	36	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
Atlas Powder.	110	115	Procter & Gam. pf. 101	101 1/2	
Atlas Powd. pf.	69	72	Rollin Ch.	50	52
British Am. Chem. 1	...	...	Rol. Ch. pf.	50	52
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Royal Baking Po.	80	88
Carborundum.	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po. pf. 81	81	88
Carborundum. pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
Casein Co.	30	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	104	104 1/2	Swan & Finch.	40	50
Celluloid Co. pf.	102	104	*Tenn. C. & Chem. 9	9	9 1/2
Ches. Mfg.	180	185	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	27	27 1/2
Ches. Mfg. pf.	103	104	Union Carbide.	46	46 1/2
*Corn Products.	88 1/2	89	Union Sulphur.	72	74
*Corn Products. pf. 109	109 1/2	110	*Un. Drug.	72	74
*Davison Chem.	54 1/2	55	*Un. Drug. 1st pf.	43	45
Dow Chem.	200	200	*Un. Dyewood.	66	66
Dow Ch. pf.	103	104	*Un. Dyewood. pf.	94	96
Du Pont.	101	104	Un. Gas. Imp.	33	33 1/2
Du Pont. pf.	69	71	Un. Gas. Imp. pf.	60	60
*Freeport. Tex. Sul. 15	15 1/2	15 1/2	U. S. Gypsum.	39	40
*Freep. Tex. Sul. pf. 91	93	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	39 1/2	40
Grasselli.	130	130	*U. S. Indus. Al. pf.	25	25
Grasselli. pf.	90	95	*Va. Car. Ch.	32	33
Hercules. Powder.	136	140	*Va. Car. Ch. pf.	75 1/2	76
Hercules. Powd. pf.	87	90	*V. Vivaudou.	7	7 1/2

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Vesey Street Auction Rooms sold 133 shares of stock of the Independent Chemical Co., Inc., last week, for \$1,500 for the lot. The stock is part of a 7 per cent. cumulative preferred trust certificate issue.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stocks, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.'s stock, which was listed on the New York Stock Exchange last week, advanced to 35 compared with 33 1/4, the last sale on Curb Exchange.

The International Salt Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

A substantial interest in the Salts & Chemicals, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont., has been acquired by the United Chemical & Industrial Corp., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia.

The United Dyewood Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The Lindsay Light Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 7.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, has filed notice of increase in capital stock from \$1,700,000 to \$3,390,000.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has obtained judgment for \$409.91 against Charles Hamilton and John V. Monohan.

The Lambert Pharmacal Co. has obtained a judgment for \$113.04 against Martin V. Kleinman.

Davison Chemical Co., debenture bonds issued in February, to the amount of \$2,000,000, interest rate 8 per cent., and due in 1936, are now quoted at 103, according to the "New York Tribune." The bonds were offered at 98 1/2. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s \$35,000,000 issue of bonds due in 1931, with interest at 7 1/2 per cent., and offered at 100, are now quoted at 103 1/2.

The advance in United Drug Co. stock to above 77 was attributed in some quarters to increased confidence in the outlook for the company as the result of Louis K. Liggett's announcement that he had been able to discharge trustees appointed to look after his interests last July. Rumors persisted, however, that a "pool" with strong financial backing was behind the movement.

The American Chicle Co., in a report to the New York Stock Exchange for the six months ended June 30, 1921, shows gross profits of \$1,107,773, but after interest, taxes, depreciation and other charges there was a deficit of \$513,175. Payment of \$45,000 for dividends increased the deficit to \$558,175.

New Incorporations

Crystalite Chemical and Explosive Co., San Francisco, capital \$200,000. C. F. Humphrey, Frank G. Warren, 625 Market st.; John F. Irish, 3127 Jackson st., San Francisco.

Arizona Chemical Co., Phoenix, Ariz., capital \$200,000. Jesse W. Rollins, Florence, Ariz., president; Arthur G. Hulett, Ernest Smith, George A. Zundell, S. L. Montgomery, Phoenix.

Montrose Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., capital 300 shares of stock, no par value. Frank Veci, William Yario, 3707 Montrose ave., Chicago.

Hagmayer Chemical and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, capital \$100,000. Incorporated by Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Haberland Mfg. Co., Jersey City, capital \$1,200,000. Chemicals. Paul Haberland, William H. Fain, Paul C. Whipp. Incorporated by U. S. Corporation Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Walston Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. M. Barone, J. G. Stout, Attorney, C. R. Wallstedt, 13 Park Row.

J. D. Kaiser Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Spirits and chemicals. J. D. Kaiser, H. I. Dorn, C. N. Rose, Attorney, S. Sperling, 1540 Broadway.

Diamond Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

Canada Colors and Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, capital \$100,000. To manufacture dyes and chemicals. Robert R. Carr-Harris, Percy A. Manning, F. W. Anderson.

Winchester Dye Co., Ltd., New Toronto, Ont., Canada, capital \$100,000. To manufacture dyes and chemicals. Edgar R. Ashall, Jacob L. Cohen, Dorothy F. Hall.

American Products Co., Jacksonville, Fla., capital \$1,000,000. To make chemicals. B. F. Williamson, president; J. T. McCarthy, of Gainesville, Fla.

Solidone Mfg. Co., 133 Lillie st., Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000. S. W. Gordon, 138 Bergen st., Newark.

Trades Oil Products, Inc., 172 Frelinghuysen ave., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals and oil products. A. Horwitz, 130 Wadsworth ave., New York City.

Occident Oil Production Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$2,000,000. Manufacturing, mining and trading.

White Star Cement and Coal Co. of Birmingham, Ala., capital \$3,000,000. To acquire wood lands, coal lands, mining rights and develop them.

Cheney & Co., Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. To manufacture plastic materials and magnesium cements.

Red Diamond Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture and sell chemicals and chemical compounds.

Rogers By-Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$10,000. Fertilizers. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Sales Co., Dover, Del., capital \$10,000. Incorporated by Delaware Registration Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.

Designations—Jefferson Shortening Co., of New York, incorporated under laws of Delaware, \$250,000. Representative, J. Newborn, 90 West st., New York.

Dissolutions—Veribest Chemicals, Manhattan.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1166-1167

IMPORTED CHEMICALS OFFERED LOWER

Little Interest Shown by Consumers In the Market for Spot Lots—Contract Business Still the Center of Interest—Oxalic Acid, Nitrate of Soda, and Yellow Prussiate of Potash Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid, Oxalic, 2c lb. Potash Prussiate Yellow, 1c lb.
Sodium Nitrate, 5c cwt.

Declined

Ammonium Chloride, imp., 5c lb. Potash, Muriate, 5c unit
Barium Chloride, imp., 5c ton Soda Ash, Resale, 15c cwt.
Potassium Chlorate, imp., 1c lb. Sodium Cyanide, imp., 5c lb.
Zinc Chloride, fused, imp., 1c lb.

Trend of the Market				
	Last Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb. \$10	\$10	\$10	\$10½
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 17.00	17.00	17.00	20.50
Bleaching Powder Works	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25	2.25	4.00
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.25	5.25	5.00	6.00
Potash, Caustic	lb. .05½	.05½	.05	.16
Saltpetre, gran.	lb. .07½	.07½	.09½	.11½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 1.85	2.00	2.15	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80
Potassium Bichromate	lb. .10½	.10½	.11	.22
Average	3.411	3.428	3.423	4.089

Business in heavy chemicals shows little real change from the last few weeks, but is slightly slower if anything. Manufacturers continue to do a fairly regular business direct with consumers in limited quantities. Brokers are doing little or nothing for the present and the position of jobbers generally is not too good. Importers are still having difficulty with shipments and spot stocks generally are low. Buyers are much more interested in contract business than in prompt lots. Reports from manufacturers on contract business for the first half of 1922 show a decided interest from consumers during this period, but so far neither the buyers nor the sellers are at all anxious to go beyond the middle of the year and most contracts so far made have covered only the first quarter with the privilege of extension at expiration. The movement of goods from Central Europe is very uncertain, although a little better than a few weeks ago. Stocks of imported material in the spot market are weakening as the prospect of arrival of further stocks from abroad becomes more immediate. Prices on several imported items have shown the effect of this softness.

Prices in makers' hands are generally firm and such changes as have occurred during the week have been principally on importers' stocks. Makers of oxalic acid have advanced their price rather sharply following the recent downward movement. Nitrate of soda is firmer and higher on the spot as resale stocks have been moved into firmer hands. Yellow prussiate of potash is sharply higher as stocks have diminished in the hands of weak holders. Resale soda ash is again lower on the low contract prices and lack of interest from consumers in spot stuff. Importers are quoting lower prices on ammonium chloride, barium chloride, potassium chlorate, potash muriate, and zinc chloride. The spot market for imported cyanide of soda is weaker on the growing distrust by consumers of the quality of the imported.

Acid, Acetic—Makers are expecting to bring prices

into better agreement in the near future. The price basis quoted now is \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred for 28 per cent in carlots of barrels according to brand, and it is expected that the high-priced makers will bring their prices to a par with the lower figures. Glacial is quoted at 10c@11½c per pound in barrels according to brand.

Acid, Mixed—Prices are firmly held at recent levels with nitric at 8½c@8¾c per unit and sulfuric at 1c per unit. A fair amount of contract business is being done.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are unchanged on a basis of \$1.50@\$2.00 per hundred for 20° acid in carlots of carboys according to brand. Business has been going on in fair volume. Iron-free acid is quoted by makers on a basis of \$1.75 per hundred for 20° acid in carlots of carboys.

Acid, Oxalic—Prices are sharply higher on oxalic acid in makers' hands at 14½c@15c per pound on the spot. A fairly active demand is reported.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are quoted unchanged at \$11.00@\$12.00 per ton for 60° and \$17.00@\$18.00 per ton for 66° in tank cars f.o.b. nearby works. Prospects point to good business over next year as consumers are showing decided interest in contracts for their requirements.

Ammonium Chloride—Importers have reduced their prices on spot stocks on the prospect of early arrivals from abroad. Present quotations are 6½c@7c per pound for gray against 7c@7½c named by makers and 7c@7½c per pound for white granulated against 7½c@7½c from makers. Lump sal ammoniac is unchanged at 15c@16c.

Ammonium Sulfate—Works prices on sulfate of ammonia are higher at \$2.60 per hundred in single bags. Double bags f.a.s. are to be had as low as \$2.40 per hundred from weak second hands against a makers' price of \$2.75 per hundred. Demand from Japan and South America continues good.

Arsenic—Reports of extreme weakness and extreme strength in arsenic are heard yet there has been no real change in the market one way or the other. It seems impossible to do less than the makers' price of 6c per pound on the spot. Importers are quoting 6½c in some cases on the strength of a quotation of 5¾c named for shipment from abroad. Buying has been going on in fair volume and consumers are showing good interest in contract business. Red arsenic is unchanged at 11c@12c.

Barium Chloride—Importers have reduced their price to \$50.00 per ton on the spot on account of the offers at \$52.00 per ton from one domestic maker. Other makers report that they are able to do some business as high as \$75.00 per ton.

Barium Carbonate—Imported carbonate is to be had as low as \$45.00 per ton against a domestic price of \$75.00 and higher according to quantity.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are not willing to make contracts for next year except at an advance over the present year's prices and consumers are showing great reluctance to buy contracts on this basis. The prices named are \$2.25@\$2.50 per hundred and makers are holding contracts at the higher figures. The result

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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will probably be that an increasing number of consumers will substitute liquid chlorine for bleach, which may after all be what the manufacturers want.

Copper Sulfate—Prices are very firm and have a rising tendency as the metal market moves upward. It is still believed possible to do \$5.25 per hundred on large business in some directions but elsewhere \$5.50 per hundred is named as a low and up to \$5.75 is quoted.

Lime Nitrate—Importers name \$40.00 per ton on fair business.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical imported sulfate is generally quoted at \$1.10@\$1.15 per hundred according to holder but some lots are to be had as low as \$1.05 per hundred. Domestic makers are trying to work contract prices to a slightly higher basic price with protection clauses. Makers' spot prices are \$1.85@\$2.00 per hundred in barrels.

Potash, Caustic—Bids of 5½c per pound have been refused during the week by holders of stocks on the spot. Prices around 5½c per pound have been done but importers state that they cannot replenish their stocks below that figure c.i.f. Makers are still out of the market at 8c.

Potassium Carbonate—Prices are very uncertain and vary over a wide range according to holder. Very little business is being done.

Potassium Chlorate—Importers' prices are lower at 5½c@6c per pound on the spot. C.i.f. prices are named at 5c per pound in bond. American makers quote 12c @13c per pound.

Potash Muriate—Lower prices are available from importers. Offers are heard as low as 70c@75c per unit according to seller for 80 per cent muriate.

Potassium Metabisulfite—Lower prices are heard at 28c@30c per pound according to seller.

Potassium Perchlorate—Importers are offering as low as 14c per pound but in other directions 16c is asked.

Potash Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is higher at 22c per pound. Red is steady at 26c@28c per pound.

Soda Ash—Spot holders are reducing prices in an effort to move stocks before the first of the year. Spot ash in bags is offered now as low as \$1.85 per hundred. Makers' prices are still \$1.47½@\$1.50 per hundred basis 48 per cent f.o.b. works. Contracts have been moving freely but few consumers have been willing to go beyond the middle of the year.

Soda, Caustic—Prices on the spot are weak but unchanged at \$3.90 per hundred although it is possible that firm bids below this level would not be refused. Makers are holding their prices for short time contracts to a basis of \$2.90@\$3.00 per hundred basis 60 per cent f.o.b. works.

Sodium Cyanide—Domestic cyanide is held by makers at 28c@30c per pound for 96-98 per cent. Imported 128 per cent is offered slightly lower at 27c@27½c per pound and 120 per cent at 26c@26½c. Consumers are forcing concessions from importers on account of the inferior quality of some of the shipments received through them.

Sodium Nitrate—Resale holders have no more low priced stocks to offer and \$2.30 per hundred is the best that can be done just now. Futures are quoted up to \$2.40.

Zinc Chloride—Importers are offering lower with fused at 4½c and granulated at 6½c against domestic prices of 8c and 11½c respectively.

NO DRASTIC CUTS IN HEAVY CHEMICALS

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, Nov. 19.—Industrial Chemicals. Beyond fair sales of a very limited size there is no improvement in heavy chemicals. Although the depression is very apparent, prices seem to be much steadier and holders of stocks do not seem inclined to make any further drastic cuts. After a prolonged period of inactivity there have been some good enquiries for saltcake. Hypo soda drags and is now offered at lower figures.

Acetic acid, which had been irregular and declining in value has partly recovered. Spot stocks are not large; 80 per cent pure is now at £42 10s, and steady; 98 per cent glacial is quoted at about £51 per ton.

Barium chloride 98/99 per cent, from British makers is at about £15 per ton. Spot imported stuff in small lots is about £13.

Copper sulfate on the spot is offered at about £29 10s. Makers are quoting £30 per ton for export and home trade. There has been very little activity.

Borax, from makers and on the spot is dull and unchanged. Commercial crystals, £31; powder, £32; B. P. crystals, £35; powder, £36.

Lithopone. The market seems very irregular; the convention price for 30 per cent red seal is still at £24 per ton, but some spot lots are at lower figures. Green seal is steady at about £32 per ton.

Potash, caustic, 88/92 per cent on spot is dull at £32 per ton; Continental stuff for forward delivery is advanced; home makers' quote £33 per ton.

Potassium permanganate has been selling fairly freely and sellers of spot imported stuff are quoting lower at about 11d per lb., makers price is unchanged at 1s 1d per lb.

Soda ash (58 per cent light alkali), on the spot London £10, spot Manchester, £8 10s to £9. There has been a limited demand. Makers quote £8 7s 6d per ton for home trade only, and about £10 per ton for export.

Soda, caustic. Makers' prices for home trade only are steady at 70-72 per cent, £24 10s; 76-77 per cent, £26 15s per ton. Prices for export vary. Spot lots are offered f.o.b. at about £24 10s for 70 to 72 per cent; £26 per ton for 76 to 77 per cent; American 76 per cent material is quoted c.i.f. Continent at about these figures.

POTASH AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Senator Shields of Tennessee has introduced a potash amendment to the tariff bill. His amendment is as follows:

"Provided, That for a period of five years beginning on the day following the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the actual potash (potassium oxide) content of all the foregoing, a duty of 2½ cents per pound for the first two years, 2 cents per pound for the third year, 1½ cents per pound for the fourth year, and 1 cent per pound for the fifth year: Provided further, That thereafter the said potash content shall be free of duty."

In a wholesale price table prepared by the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the following prices of sulfuric acid are given: 1919, Jan., \$25; Apr., \$20; July, \$16; Oct., \$20. 1920, Jan., \$20; Apr., \$20; July, \$22; Oct., \$22. 1921, Jan., Feb., March and April, \$20; May, June, July, Aug., Sept., \$18; Oct. and Nov., \$17. The prices are for 66 degrees, Beaume, in bulk, sellers tank cars, Eastern points.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1152-1153

NARROW BUSINESS IN MEDICINALS

Reduced Demand Softens Market Undertone—New Lot of Santonin Offered On Spot—Denatured Alcohols Up—Mercury Higher—Glycerin Firmer—Citric Easier—Imported Quinine Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Oxalic, 2c lb.	Glycerin, C.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Alcohol, Denatured, 3c gal.	*Mercury, \$2 flask
*Quinine Sulfate, 1c oz.	American Mines, \$5 flask
Declined	
*Acid Citric, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Acid Phosphoric, Syrupy, 2c lb.
*Santonin, \$18 lb.	*Castor Oil, U.S.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Iodine, Tinct., U.S.P., 5c gal.	*Imported or Resale

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$33	\$33	\$33	\$40
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.45	.45
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.10
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.90	.90	.85	.95
Caffeine, Alkaloid	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00
Menthol	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.00
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.19	.19	.19	.47
Quinine Sulfate, Import .....	.69	.68	.70	.70
Sodium Salicylate .....	.28	.28	.25	.50
Strychnine Sulfate	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.55
Average	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.19

Judging from the conduct of affairs in the medicinal chemical market during the week, the balance of the year will in all probability be characterized by a policy of "marking time" in most quarters. The trade has apparently agreed initially to let things rest until after January first. Consequently, business is of the narrowest routine type, except in the case of products which are in reduced supply, or where seasonal demands require immediate purchases. The reduced proportions of buying have weakened the undertone of the market to some extent, and sharpened the edge of competition, but on the surface, according to the attitude of manufacturers, the slowing-down has apparently not softened the position of prices. However, the situation has been depressed during the past fortnight, the chemical business generally lacking the buoyancy and tendency to improve which was noted a month or so ago.

Actual price revisions have been unusually few this week. The announcement by the importer that a lot of santonin is now available at revised prices, established a new market for this item. Sharp advances in quicksilver by American agents, and moderate advances by importers brought the spot price to higher levels. Glycerin is firmer and in improved demand. Price shading in spot citric acid has been noted. Leading denatured alcohol producers have boosted prices again since the last report, and in the face of reported sharp underselling by some Mid-Western distilleries. Supplies of imported quinine on spot have been reduced again close to depletion. American manufacturers are reported securing the bulk of domestic business. Lower prices on tincture iodine are reported.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Manufacturers adhere firmly to 65c a pound basis for 100, or 1,000 pounds. A resale lot offered here at 62c.

Acid Benzoic—Demand is slightly better although still low. Prices unchanged for U.S.P. as to quality and seller at 60c up to 80c a pound.

Acid Citric—New imports, falling off in demand, and competition among spot holders, have all contributed to a further reduction in citric acid. Openly named now on spot at 44c a pound for imported kegs. American manufacturers maintain 47c@47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for barrels. Import cost is still high, but this does not appear to prevent prices sagging.

Acid Phosphoric—Manufacturers announced a reduction in prices of U.S.P. syrupy phosphoric acid to a basis of 19c@20c a pound in demijohns, containers extra, and 26c@27c a pound in 10 lb. glass stoppered bottles, included. This represents a cut of two cents.

Alcohol—Leading producers of denatured alcohol announced another sharp advance in the prices late last week. The new schedule calls for 45c@47c a gallon for No. 6, and 46c@48c for No. 5, both in barrels. Reports of 34c and 35c denatured, whether in tanks or drums, which were circulated last week, have apparently dried up, although rumors that Western distillers are throwing their denatured stocks overboard in the face of limited demand at 28c and 30c a gallon, in order to equalize out the proportions on their sales of U.S.P. ethyl alcohol, still persist. Demand for wood alcohol 95-97 is still dull with spot barrels at 65c from producers and 60c from resellers. Drums at 57c@60c. Leading producers of ethyl alcohol have announced higher prices in some cases for U.S.P. goods on a basis of carlots, 190 proof, in barrels or drums, at \$4.80 a gallon, tax paid.

Bismuth—The firm position of the metal both in London and here, maintains the prices of the preparations at current levels. Metal at \$1.65@\$1.70 a pound spot. Subnitrate both American manufacturers and resellers, firm at \$1.75.

Bromides—Cabled higher for shipment from abroad. Spot position steady, but unchanged at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@15c for potash, 16c for sodium, and 20c for ammonium bromide. American makers adhere to 19c for potassium and 20c for sodium. Demand limited.

Caffeine—Continues weak and in very small demand. Competition between sellers keen. Offers as low as \$4.35 a pound for alkaloid, either imported or from a maker. Leading distributors quote \$4.75 a pound, basis 100 pound lots. Manufacturers name up to \$5.25 a pound inside.

Camphor—Demand continues steady, especially for the small sizes, the demand for the latter being brisk. Prices show no alteration from last week's levels. Tuesday's cable from London reports higher prices there. Japanese refined slabs in cases on spot at 90c a pound. Chinese held at the same level. Small sizes, Chinese or Japanese, from 92c a pound up to 97c for ounces in one pound cartons. American refiners quote unchanged at 92c a pound for bulk gum in barrels. Ounces to half-ounces in one pound cartons at 97c and 98c respectively. Chinese crude gum on spot held at 68c@69c a pound unchanged. The monobromated gum now generally held at \$1.70 a pound inside by makers, the \$1.60 seller moving up.

Cocoa Butter—Absorption of recent importations is

reported steady, and the spot situation indicated as firm at 27c@27½c a pound for bulk goods. Fingers, cakes, etc., 32½c@37½c a pound as to brand, wrapping, and quantity. Easier in London.

Castor Oil—Position slightly easier owing to reduced demand. Crushers adhere to a basis of 11½c a pound for U.S.P. water white in barrels. Resale lots have come out during the week at slightly lower prices, 11c being named.

Cod Liver Oil—Demand from American consumers continues steady, according to holders of spot supplies. Prices remain unaltered here at \$17.50@\$18.50 a barrel for prime Norwegian oil, in spite of cables from primary markets naming figures equivalent to \$19.00 and \$20.00 for shipment. Newfoundland oil still inactive owing to the low price of the Norwegian. Nominal at \$16.00@\$18.00 a barrel.

Cream Tartar—Supplies of imported U.S.P. goods are reduced here and prices tend to become firmer. Prime white material is reported inside at 28c, although 27½c has been heard. American manufacturers at 33c unchanged.

Epsom Salt—Demand very dull at \$2.50 a hundred for U.S.P. goods in barrels from American makers. Imported technical salt at \$1.10@\$1.25 a hundred.

Eucalyptol—Higher at 90c a pound inside.

Glycerin—Demand is better and prices firmer. A considerable increase in the volume of business was reported late last week, with prices for C. P. in drums up to 15c a pound inside from refiners. Report of some outside lots still at 14½c, but not located. Cans at 16c@17c a pound.

Iodides—Potassium iodide is firmly held by manufacturers and resellers at \$2.60 a pound. Lower figures on U.S.P. tincture iodine are named here with barrels at \$3.60 a gallon, and carboys at \$3.75.

Menthol—Well controlled by spot holders with evident co-operation from Japan. Prices very firm at \$4.75 a pound for spot cases with demand reported fairly active. Less than case lots at \$4.90.

Mercury—Although demand for quicksilver has not shown any real increase during the past week or two, and in the face of heavy accumulations of imported stocks on the spot, both American mine agents and importers have jacked up their quotations during the week. Best figure for any kind of spot metal is \$44.00 a flask for imported. Domestic mines are asking from \$48.00 to \$50.00. The trade believes that mercury holders are getting set for a long pull in anticipation of the high quicksilver tariff schedule going through definitely early in the spring. Late cable quotes higher in London market.

Quinine—Steady demand during the past month has again reduced stocks of imported sulfate on the spot to a point close to depletion. Reports indicate that American manufacturers are now getting a large portion of the domestic business. Selling agents for foreign makers who maintain price schedules on a parity with American makers, are likewise doing an active business. Imported sulfate in 100s nominal at 68½c@70c. American sulfate same basis at 70c without change.

Santonin—Leading importer announced late last week that a new supply, recently imported from Switzerland, would be available early this week. A new price schedule at \$142.00@\$145.00 for crystals, and \$1.50 higher for powder, has been established. This is compared with the few odd ounces which changed hands last week at \$160.00 spot, and a former spot price for stocks at \$135.00@\$137.50. A new supply has eased the tightness in London, according to this week's cables.

LONDON PHARMACEUTICALS STEADIER (*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, Nov. 19.—The market seems to be a little steadier, but business is quiet. The German Government is now granting export licenses only for sales that are made in sterling and in addition charges a small export duty of about 1 per cent to 2 per cent. This has had the good effect of steadyng the market somewhat, which during the last three or four weeks had been very unsettled by the continually lowering value of the Mark.

Acetanilid seems to be steadier with most quotations about 1s 6d per lb. Some odd lots may be lower. Business is not good. Amidopyrin continues erratic with quotations nominally at 21s. Some offers are said to be below this figure. Aspirin, after last week's drop in value, is steadier with values unchanged at 3s to 3s 2d per lb.

Barbitone remains neglected with quotations at about 12s to 12s 6d per lb. Benzonaphthol remains steady on a dull market at 6s 6d per lb. Betanaphthol is quiet and weak at about 3s 6d per lb. for resublimed. Good stocks are available. Demand small. Benzaldehyde continues a quiet market with values about 3s 9d per lb. Bromides. Ammonium bromide varies from 11d to 1s per lb., but there is very little demand. Potassium crystals and granular are dull at 8½d to 9d per lb. Sodium is freely offered but in very small request at 10½d to 11d per lb.

Calcium lactate is unchanged with the market still dull, at 2s 6d to 2s 8d per lb. Chloral hydrate is flat and it is difficult to find a buyer at quoted prices of 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb. Creosote, B.P., is steadier this week but remains dull, at 3s 9d per lb. Creosote carbonate remains flat with values unchanged at 14s per lb.

Methyl salicylate is steady, although not very active at 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb. Methyl sulphonil is quoted unchanged at 22s per lb., market dull.

Paraformaldehyde continues dull with values quoted at 3s 6d per lb. Paraldehyde is slow to move, but prices are quite steady at 2s to 2s 2d per lb. Phenacetin is unchanged on a dull market at 6s per lb. Phenolphthaleine is still dull and unsteady at about 3s 6d per lb. Potassium permanganate, B.P., is still in fair demand with values quite firm at 1s to 1s 2d per lb. for imported material. Potassium sulpho-guaiaconate is offered with little or no demand at 8s per lb. Resorcin is steady but not active at 8s 6d per lb.

Salicylates—Sodium salicylate is quoted at last week's lower figures. Not much business has been done. Crystals, 2s 4d to 2s 5d, powder 2s 2d to 2s 3d per lb. Salicylate acid is unchanged and very steady at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. Salol remains quoted at 2s 8d per lb., with no great demand. Sodium benzoate is steadier at last week's cheaper figure of 2s per lb. Sodium diethylbarbiturate is still quoted at 22s per lb. with few buyers.

Tannic acid is being maintained at about 5s per lb., but values at this figure are not firm. Terpin hydrate continues flat with offers at about 3s 6d per lb. Thymol is unchanged at 22s per lb., the market is neglected.

William P. Evans, chairman of Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of London and Liverpool, died at Bidsford, Birkenhead, England, on Nov. 8. He made a tour of the United States and Canada in 1920. Mr. Evans was the third son of Edward Evans who died in 1905. He entered his father's business in 1874. His brothers also were active in the business of Evans Sons Co., which in 1902 was amalgamated with the London house of Evans, Lescher & Webb.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1158-1159.

PRICE CUTTING FAILS TO BRING RESULTS

Buyers Still Hoping for Concessions, But Manufacturers are Unable to Grant Them Unless Quantity Business Enables Them to Reduce Costs—Stricter Control of Dye Imports Expected to Improve Trading

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

H Acid, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal. \$27	\$27	\$27	\$35
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .07	.07	.07	.08
Phenol	lb. .10	.10	.09	.11
Xylene, 10 degrees	gal. .35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure	gal. .28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil	lb. .18	.18	.18	.22
Benzaldehyde	lb. .45	.45	.45	.45
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .30	.30	.30	.42
Paranitroaniline	lb. .77	.77	.77	1.05
o-Toluidine	lb. .25	.25	.25	.27
Average	0.301	0.301	0.300	0.374

Dyes and intermediates continue very sluggish and makers state that they are powerless to improve the situation by announcing lower prices on account of high costs. Lack of results has taken the zest from the many price wars in the organic field and the uncertainty of the future has prevented manufacturers from realizing the benefits of long time contracts. A gradually broadening demand is reported by some factors in the trade but others state that the quantities called for in orders coming in now are so small as to render them of little consequence. The price wars that were started in the hope of persuading buyers to enter the market have been generally unsuccessful, and have rather encouraged them to wait for further concessions which now seem impossible. It is hoped that the return of quantity business will enable makers to reduce their costs, but the limited scope of present business makes such action impossible. Reports from foreign markets show them to be in practically the same position as ours. The ruling of the Dye and Chemical Section on stricter use of applications for import licenses is expected to bolster up the market considerably. So far this effect has been noticeable only in the attitude of consumers which is apparently much better.

Prices are virtually unchanged although the cessation of several of the price wars has tended to reduce weakness in some directions. This is especially true of para-nitroaniline, which seems much firmer. Makers of beta-naphthol are less willing to shade. Aniline oil seems to have reached at least a temporary firm point. Phenol is firmer on inquiry from Japan. Naphthalene is losing some of its recent weakness as the resale market is cleared of stocks. Benzene is still rather tight with the majority of the increasing supplies going into the motor fuel trade. H acid is subject to shading in some directions.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Supplies show some improvement but the refiners still show a tendency to move stocks quickly through the motor fuel trade as 90 per cent benzol

rather than press supplies upon the slow moving intermediate trade as refined. Refiners' prices are unchanged with pure benzene named at 27c@33c per gallon in tank cars and drums and 90 per cent benzol on the same basis at 25c@31c. No stocks of pure benzene of any size were to be found in the resale market and export 90 per cent was not plentiful at 38½c drums included.

Carbazol—Makers name 85c@\$1.00 per pound on routine business and are not carrying stocks.

Naphthalene—Refiners' prices practically rule the market as weakly held stocks have been cleaned out. Quotations are 7½c@8c for flake from makers and 8½c@9½c for bails. It is barely possible that 7c can still be done for flake outside but it is known that very little is offered outside at any price now.

Phenol—A growing demand from Japan for phenol has held the market on a firm footing. Large drums can be had at 9c per pound but holders of small drums ask 10½c. Government surplus stocks are held firm at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—Refiners offer limited amounts of toluene at prevailing levels of 28c@34c per gallon in tank cars and drums.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Makers are not in strict accord on price but the differences are to be accounted for on the basis of the quality of the product offered. Prices are named as \$1.10@\$1.25 per pound for acid of 95 per cent to 98 per cent purity according to maker. A very pure acid is quoted at \$1.30@\$1.40 per pound in another direction.

Acid, Benzoic—Technical benzoic is steady at 50c@60c per pound according to quality and maker. Demand from the dye makers has been very slow. U.S.P. acid is quoted at 60c up to 80c according to maker.

Acid, Gamma—Nothing better than \$2.25 per pound could be done with makers who control the market. Other makers who admit they are not interested quote a nominal price as high as \$2.70.

Acid, H—The new maker in the field who is anxious for business is taken as reason for the rather sharp price cutting which has recently been noted in H acid. Buyers are showing little interest and the pressure developing among makers has resulted in shading in many directions. It is not difficult to shade \$1.00 per pound sharply at present for any sizable order although some makers still quote \$1.10.

Acid, Monosulfonic F—Makers are holding their prices at \$2.40@\$2.50 per pound on limited demand.

Acid, Tobias—In view of the limited demand for Tobias acid makers hold their quotation at \$2.00 per pound.

Alpha-naphthylamine—The makers' market of 30c@32c per pound is not as firm as might be wished and firm orders for quantity business bring out some shading from this level. However the rumors of very low resale prices last week could not be confirmed.

Aniline Oil—Makers are holding prices pretty well at 18c per pound and no definite offers of lower priced oil could be found. Plants are still on very much reduced schedules but indications point to a very fair volume of contract business in prospect.

Benzidine—The reduction on base last week has

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placed the market on a little better footing although some makers have refused to follow the cut. Prices are now quoted at 95c@\$1.05 per pound. Sulfate is quoted at 75c@80c per pound. Business is slow routine.

Beta-naphthol—One maker of beta refuses to shade 32c per pound but in other quarters it is possible to do 30c and better on firm business. Stocks have been gradually moved into consuming channels and are much less pressing than before. Competition between makers for new business is too keen however to allow of an advance in prices for the time being.

Dinitrobenzene—Competition between makers has held prices at 21c@25c per pound according to quality and quantity.

Nitrobenzene—Makers quote 10c@12c per pound according to quantity and degree of purity. Interest from consumers is very slow.

Para-nitroaniline—Price cutting has proved ineffectual as a means of increasing demand and has been abandoned for the moment at least. The makers are in good agreement again at 77c@80c per pound according to quantity. Resellers' stocks are apparently inconsiderable, although the low prices at which they are willing to sell have caused quite a lot of commotion in the market.

OCTOBER ANILINE DYE EXPORTS \$349,981*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The exports of dyes during October, as announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce included aniline dyes valued at \$349,981; logwood extract, \$58,240, and other dyes, \$73,706. The principal shipments were:

Countries	Aniline	Logwood	All Other Dollars
	Dyes Dollars	Extract Dollars	
Belgium	6,152	....	....
France	3,026	....	....
Germany	....	1,087	2,640
Greece	872	....	2,000
Portugal	1,292	....	....
Spain	2,729	....	800
England	....	320	1,564
Canada	71,093	15,521	49,319
Mexico	1,348	....	3,948
Cuba	381	....	1,622
Argentina	14,628	....	....
Brazil	14,460	683	755
Chile	5,838	540	....
Colombia	964	....	2,183
Venezuela	2,844	....	92
China	12,200	....	....
British India	17,202	....	207
French Indo China	823	....	....
Japan	170,010	40,047	4,034
Australia	19,915	....	647
British S. Africa	2,641	....	1,710

The National Wholesale Floor Covering Association at the November meeting discussed the subject of the desirability of smaller size color cards in addition to the large size card, and it was the consensus of opinion that the association go on record as favoring two sizes of color card, viz., the regular salesmen's size (11x15 inches) and the other size (4½x6 inches). It was stated that if wholesalers would use the smaller size card where they found it more desirable this would enable them to lighten up their expense and further to make a quick showing of the goods carried, because the smaller cards could be inserted in a folder similar to those used by dry goods concerns for their light goods samples.

WARM DEBATE OVER DYE INQUIRY*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Just prior to the adjournment of Congress on last Wednesday, Senator King of Utah, the introducer of the dye investigation resolution, asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Action would have been taken except for the interference of Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who insisted that the resolution should be made broad enough "to give the Committee power to investigate the practices of importers of dyes as well and as to whether they have exercised any influence whatsoever and are controlling the market or trade."

There was considerable discussion as to the advisability of this investigation before a quorum was called and it was found that the resolution could not be taken up because a quorum was not present.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota in speaking to the resolution said: "All Senators have got to do is to read the testimony and make up their minds whether or not there has been such a propaganda as is supposed to influence Senators, and also as to whether or not the dye industry is a monopoly. The evidence is already taken; it is at hand."

Senator Moses of New Hampshire replied to this: "I will say to the Senator from North Dakota that there is a vast amount of evidence on this subject that has never been presented to any committee. I, myself, happen to have some that has never been presented to any committee. I happen to have some evidence about the activities of this group in my State which never has been presented to any committee or to the Senate or to anybody else. I should prefer that such evidence as I have should be submitted in a proper and orderly manner before a duly constituted investigating committee of the Senate; but if the Senator from North Dakota prefers to have a series of explosive presentations on the floor, that course may be followed I suppose."

In his remarks regarding this resolution Senator Frelinghuysen said: "I have not had an opportunity of examining this resolution; but I should like to ask the Senator from Utah whether it is broad enough to give the committee power to investigate the practices of importers of dyes as well, and as to whether they have exerted any influence, whatsoever, and are controlling the market or trade. I think that is very important, and I think it should be included in the resolution. I do not think the dye industry or the chemical industry fears any investigation of this character; but I think if the Senator will extend the scope of the investigation to investigate the practices of the importers and the influence they have exerted, he may reveal something."

Whereupon Senator King answered: "I think an investigation of the activities of the dye lobby, of its efforts to secure legislation, of the operation of the dye monopoly, and its efforts to prevent importations of dyes, and to control the State Department or the agency therein which grants licenses to import dyes, will reveal something of which the Senator from New Jersey may not be aware. The resolution before us has been emasculated. It asked for an investigation of various lobbies and their efforts to secure legislation or to prevent legislation. It calls attention to the many lobbies which seek to control or influence Congress, and provides for their investigation. The Judiciary Committee amended the resolution and limited the investigation to the dye lobby and dye monopoly. I regret the amendment, but must be content for the present."

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Pages 1161; Naval Stores, Page 1162

ANIMAL OILS BECOME ACTIVE

Higher Prices Named for Neatsfoot Acidless Tallow Oils—Oleo Oil and Prime Lard Oil Lower—Little Trading in Vegetable Oils—Olive Oil and Fooths More Plentiful.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Linseed, (Crushers), 2c gal. Olive, denatured, 5c gal.
Neatsfoot, 10c gal. Tallow, Acidless, 7c gal.
Turpentine, 1c gal.

Declined

Linseed, Imported, 2c gal. Oleo, 1c lb.

	Trend of the Market			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$42	\$42	\$42	\$40
Degras, American, bbls.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.06
Lard, No. 1.	.67	.67	.67	1.10
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.33	.33	.33	.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.25	1.15	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.07½	.07½	.07½	.09½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.11½	.11½	.11½	.19
Coconut, Ceylon, Don., bbls.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.	.07	.07	.07	.06
Linseed Carlots, bbls.	.67	.65	.65	.79
Olive, denatured	1.15	1.10	1.10	2.85
Peanut, refined	.11	.11	.11	.14½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.09	.09	.08½	.10½
Average	0.388	0.375	0.365	0.644

Activity during the past week has been largely confined to the animal oils, for which a fairly good inquiry has been reported. The soap makers have shown little interest and business put through in vegetable oils has amounted to little. Cottonseed oil over the week showed somewhat better interest in a speculative way but no large consumers were in the market. The general situation is not changed from that of the last several weeks in spite of the comparatively small stocks known to exist in consumers' hands. Export buying is insignificant at present and importers here find little in either the foreign or domestic situations to encourage them to increase their stocks. The scarcity of olive oil and foots which apparently threatened a few weeks ago has turned out to be mostly talk with bona fide importers receiving regular consignments.

Vegetable oil prices are without change generally. Linseed oil has been advanced by crushers but is unsteady at the advance on lower prices named by importers on English oil. Coconut oil is steady. Speculative interest is holding cottonseed oil at former levels. China wood oil is weak on the spot with import figures unchanged. Soya bean oil continues very sluggish, as does peanut oil.

Fish oil prices are unchanged on limited demand. Weakness is still evident in crude menhaden.

Animal Oils have shown a generally increased activity. Higher prices are named by makers of neatsfoot and acidless tallow oils. Oleo oil has weakened considerably and is quoted sharply lower. Prime lard oil is quoted lower, although other grades are unchanged.

Naval stores have shown no decided change. A fair demand for rosin has maintained prices on a fairly steady basis. Turpentine is higher in all markets.

Linseed Oil—The advance named by crushers during the week placed linseed oil in a rather unsteady position over the week end. Buying has been confined to lots

of a few barrels and this factor has made inducements to shade the quoted basis of 67c carlots less attractive. It was quite probable over the week end that firm bids on a basis of 65c for quantity business would have been taken up by crushers. The import situation has also had a tendency to weaken the market since shipment prices on English oil have been reduced to 56c per gallon as against 58c on the spot, both duty paid. The London market shows signs of firmness at 27s 6d per quintal although movements there have been erratic during the past week. Antwerp oil is quoted a little firmer at 160 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed prices are firmer in all markets. Buenos Aires leads with an advance to \$1.36½ per bushel for December seed. Winnipeg prices are higher at \$1.73 @ \$1.73½ for Nov-Dec. and \$1.79 for May. Duluth quotes Nov-Dec. at \$1.79½, Jan. at \$1.82½, and May at \$1.86½.

Castor Oil—The crushers of castor oil are holding to 11½c@12c per pound for No. 1 but outside holders are willing to offer at concessions down to 11c. No. 3 oil is less subject to shading than No. 1 at present at 10½c @ 11c per pound.

China Wood Oil—Weakness on the spot has induced some holders to offer spot barrels as low as 14½c per pound although generally 15c is quoted. Shipment c.i.f. New York is unchanged at 13½c@13½c per pound although persistent rumors of lower prices are current.

Coconut Oil—Offers of Cochin oil in barrels as low as 10c per pound on the spot are heard. Ceylon oil is steady at 9½c@9¾c in barrels. Manila oil on the Coast is held at 7½c per pound in sellers' tanks and 8½c New York. Edible coconut oil on the spot is easy at 11c@11½c per lb. Copra is showing signs of weakening with 4½c per pound now quoted c.i.f. New York.

Corn Oil—Refined corn oil is easier on the recent sluggishness of crude at 10½c @ 10½c per pound. Spot crude is lower at 9c @ 9½c per pound. At mills in the Middle West crude oil is unchanged at 7¾c @ 8c in tanks and 8½c @ 8½c in barrels.

Cottonseed Oil—The increased activity over the week end seems to have been largely due to speculation. Sales of crude oil in buyers' tanks f.o.b. Texas mills were made at 7c with other positions quoted up to 7½c. The week opened with a revival of interest in the option market on the Exchange. Prime summer yellow was quoted practically unchanged at 8c @ 9c per pound according to position but with much better interest from speculative buyers. Winter yellow is quoted at 1½c@10½c per pound spot.

Olive Oil—The talk of export embargoes abroad which created such stir in some quarters a short time ago has turned out to be groundless as shipments continue to move fairly well. Denatured olive oil is quoted slightly higher on the spot at \$1.15@\$1.20 per gallon in barrels. Strictly spot prime foots are scarce but nearby lots are quoted at 8½c@8¾c per pound with shipment from abroad at 8c@8½c.

Palm Oil—Bonny old Calabar is a trifle weaker at 6½c@7½c per pound. Lagos is quoted at 7½@7½c and Niger at 6½c@6½c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Slightly lower prices are named by importers for English oil and 8½c per pound is possible.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut oil is steady at 11c@11½c per pound in barrels on the spot. Crude oil is sluggish with 8c@8½c per pound in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills named for domestic oil. Coast oil is nominal at 8c in sellers' tanks.

Soya Bean Oil—Interest has shown no signs of revival so far. Sellers have shaded their quotations and are quoting 7½c in sellers' tanks on the coast for December oil but this has failed to attract attention. Spot crude in barrels is quoted unchanged at 9c@9½c per pound and edible at 10½c@10¾c per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prime lard oil is named lower at 9c per gallon although no corresponding reduction has been announced in other grades. The basic price has been held at 6c per gallon for No. 1. Business has been slow in lard oil.

Neatsfoot Oil—Makers have advanced neatsfoot rather sharply on increased demand. Pure oil is not to be had now below 92c per gallon. The 20° cold test grade is held at \$1.25 and the 30° at \$1.00 per gallon.

Oleo Oil—Prices are sharply lower on very slow demand. No. 1 is quoted at 11½c per pound and No. 2 at 10½c. A nominal price of 9½c is given on No. 3. Export demand has been very slow.

Tallow Oil—Acidless tallow oil is much firmer and has been advanced to 82c per gallon in carlots. Demand has been quite brisk.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Prices are unchanged but slightly firmer. Crude oil in barrels is quoted at 33c@35c per gallon f.o.b. Baltimore according to seller.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are steady with demand showing gradual improvement. Stocks on the spot are fair but not sufficient to cause weakness.

Turpentine—Prices on the spot are higher following closely the movement of the primary markets. Spot quotations are now 81c per gallon. Savannah quotes 74c per gallon. London prices are a trifle higher at 69s 9d per quintal.

E. H. Hancock, who was elected president of the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, at the recent convention in Chicago, is vice president of the Louisville Varnish Co. He began his business career with the Louisville company in 1899.

The Diamond Oil & Paint Co., 211-19 South Seventh avenue, Scranton, Pa., will soon award a contract for the construction of a two-story building. The structure will be 60 x 100 feet, and is estimated to cost \$60,000. Edward J. Lynott is president.

The recently organized Bang-Go Soap Mfg. Co., Meridian, Miss., will erect a new plant in the near future according to the announcement of L. L. Gunn, general manager.

Caldwell & Co., Spartanburg, S. C., are to construct a plant for the manufacture of cottonseed products. Ralph M. Caldwell is secretary and manager.

The exports of glycerin during October amounted to 255,077 lbs., valued at \$33,281. Canada took 195,640 lbs. valued at \$23,342. There were no imports.

During October, 24,783 gallons of peanut oil, valued at \$21,123 was imported, mainly from France and Hong-kong.

The Michigan Paint Co., Detroit, Mich., has filed notice of dissolution under state laws.

FRENCH TRADE IN OILS PICKING UP

Marseilles, Nov. 19.—Business seems to be picking up in palm oil and glycerin and the market is noticeably higher.

	Francs per 100 kilos
Palm oil, Lagos	205 to 215
Palm oil, Congo	200
Glycerin saponification	350 to 360
Glycerin, from lye 80%	240 to 250
Glycerin, from lye 40%	95 to 100
Olein, saponification	300
Olein, distillation	250
Olein, bleached	280
Stearin, saponification	450
Stearin, foreign	400
Stearin, distillation	390 to 400

The approach of the time for the new olive crop to come on the market has caused a slowing down in business in the oil. Holders of poor merchandise are pressing it on the market at any price, causing uncertainty. Oil of high quality and in a good state of preservation is being well held and will continue to be so until the arrival of the new crop.

	Francs per 100 kilos
Bouches du Rhone	480 to 490
Var	420 to 440
Algerian	400 to 450
Sousse	475 to 485
Borjas	450 to 485
Aragon	470 to 485
Levant	385 to 420

The situation in edible oils is quiet owing to lack of buyers and there is a tendency to lower prices. Some offers have even been made below the level generally quoted. Peanut oil is 280 to 310 francs per 100 kilos; sesame oil, 280 to 300 francs, and cottonseed oil, English, 280 to 300 francs. In manufacturing oils there is little activity. Peanut oil is 250 francs per 100 kilos; copra, 235 francs, and palm, 230 francs.

Wurster & Sanger, chemical engineers, 5201 Kenwood ave., Chicago, will act in both consulting and construction work relating to the manufacture of soap, fatty acid distillation plants and glycerin plant equipment. Oscar H. Wurster has been employed by M. Work Co., Lever Bros., Ltd., Morris & Co., packers, and the Louisville Soap Co. Walter E. Sanger was formerly chemical engineer with Swift & Co., packers, and the Procter & Gamble Soap Co.

The Atlas Powder Co. has begun construction work on a new plant for the Darco Corporation at Marshall, Tex., according to an announcement by W. J. Webster, president of the company. The new plant is designed to have an annual capacity of 6,000 tons of Darco, a carbon for use in refining and purifying sugar, edible oils, lactose, maltose, gelatine, drugs and chemicals. It is expected that the factory will be completed in six months.

S. R. Matlack, new president of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is president of Geo. D. Wetherell & Co., Inc., 114 South Front st., Philadelphia, and William Waterall & Co., Camden, N. J. He was born in Moorestown, N. J., in 1876. He was elected president of the Paint Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, last week.

The Cooknut Corp., Lexington and Paca streets, Baltimore, has begun operations on its new four-story plant on Canton street. The works will be 80 x 100. W. R. Spruill is president of the company.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1163-1164

DEMAND SMALLER BUT VALUES STEADY

Some Losses, Some Gains—Less Resistance to Shading
—Spanish Aniseed Up Again—Gingers Continue Up
—Calendula Petals Cut—Alkanet Root Down—
Gentian Easier—Cloves Off to 35c.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniseed, Span., 1/2 lb. Gambier, 1c lb.
Burdock Root, 1c lb. Mandrake Root, 1c lb.
Cassia Fistula, 2c lb. Peppers, Momb., Red, 1c lb.
Ginger, Afr., 1c lb. Rhubarb Root, 2 1/2c lb.
Cochin, 1c lb. Witch Hazel Lvs., 2c lb.

Declined

Alkanet Root, 2c lb. Gentian Root, 1/2c lb.
Calendula Petals, 15c lb. Pepper, Black, Sing., 1/2c lb.
Celery Seed, 1/2 lb. White Sing., 1/2c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 1c lb. Stramonium Lvs., 1c lb.
Thus Gum, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$2.22	\$2.22	\$2.22	\$45
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.25	1.25	1.10	2.75
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.75
Cocculus Indicus	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.07	.22
Ergot, Spanish	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.75
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.58
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.60	1.60	1.65	3.00
Nux Vomica	.10	.10	.10	.13
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.40	.37 1/2	.35	.60
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	2.90	2.90	3.25	4.25
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.38	1.38	1.38	2.00

According to the source of information, and according to the class of botanicals under discussion, reports regarding the status of the spot market varied widely. In one or two cases, local crude drug houses in New York stated that demand was continuing active, and that they were moving a very good volume of merchandise, particularly powdered and ground materials of a seasonal nature. On the other hand, taking the crude drug market as a whole, demand has unquestionably fallen off during the last fortnight, and business has become restricted to much narrower channels. Resistance to price shading is not quite so strong, although prices generally are well maintained. The market still has its weak spots and its strong spots, and in spite of the fact that demand has slowed down materially with a consequent softening in undertone, values have not become overbalanced in the direction of weakness to any great extent.

During the week, price changes have been fewer than were noted in the last report. Several items which have been classed as weak for a number of months past, have reacted and joined the products tending upward. Mandrake is firmer and higher prices are demanded on spot. Imported burdock is up both here and abroad. Gambier has moved higher. An advance in cassia fistula is noted. Witch hazel leaves are again firmer. The upward movement in African and Cochin gingers continues. Spanish aniseed has scored another advance. Alkanet has dropped off further this week. Gentian is softer. Zanzibar cloves have moved down slightly again on lack of demand. Celery seed is weaker. Calendula petals are lower. Stramonium leaves continue easy.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Firmly maintained on spot at the recent

advance. Chinese powdered on spot at \$1.00 a pound inside. Russian whole at \$2.50 and powder at \$2.55@ \$2.60. New stocks due next week.

Ergot—Continues quiet and dull with demand at a standstill. The spot situation is uncertain, American consumers fearing to cover until more definite and complete reports of the 1921 crop are secured. The Russian bugbear is ever present, and more especially when a few small offers of Russian goods are reported from Hamburg. Spot Spanish ergot in bags at \$1.10 a pound. For shipment, 90c c.i.f.

Lycopodium—Continues soft in view of the restricted demand. Spot stocks still held unchanged at \$1.60@ \$1.70 a pound.

Nux Vomica—Steady and quiet, with demand small. Whole buttons in very small demand at 10c spot. Powdered, U.S.P., in barrels at 15c unchanged.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Held firmly but easy owing to limited demand. On spot at 11c a pound unchanged for new peel. Old bark 13c up. For shipment 7 1/2c@8c f.o.b. Coast.

Cotton Root—Dull and weak at 14c@16c a pound for spot supplies with demand at a standstill.

Elm—Shows no changes. Steady and well maintained at 32c@33c a pound for spot slabs, good quality. Grinding at 14c and ground or powdered at 16c a pound.

Beans

Vanilla Beans—All firmly maintained on spot. Demand has quieted down somewhat. Bourbon at \$2.50 a pound inside. Tahitis at \$1.85@\$2.00. Mexican long whole at \$5.50@\$6.50 a pound. Cuts \$4.50@\$5.00. Cassia fistula firmer at 10c a pound owing to reduced supplies.

Flowers

Calendula—New offers of calendula petals on spot are being made at lower prices, 50c a pound now ruling here.

Chamomile—Firm and in steady routine demand at 21c a pound inside for good quality Hungarian flowers on spot. Romans nominal, last sale reported 30c.

Saffron—Spanish very firm and higher in some quarters at \$14.00 for one pound tins. Still available on spot, however, at \$13.75. American holds tightly at \$1.35 unchanged.

Gums

Curacao aloes in cases reported firmer in some cases at 7c. Still named in other directions at 6 1/2c spot. Cape aloes easier at 8c spot. A further advance in gambier has brought the spot price up to 7c@7 1/2c. Tragacanth No. 1 ribbons easier at \$2.85@\$2.90. Thus gum cheaper at 4 1/2c a pound.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—Leaves continue quiet and easy in competition at 14c a pound spot.

Buchu—No change in the buchu situation is noted. Spot supplies are small, but with the current limited routine demand for small quantities, stocks here should hold out until new crop goo's arrive from South Africa. Short leaf in bales is quoted unchanged at \$1.25 a pound, less at \$1.30 up. Long leaf is available on spot at \$1.10.

Henbane—Quiet and in less demand at 22c@24c a pound for spot goods.

Senna—Powdered T.V. continues easier in some quarters at 8c a pound ranging to 10c as to quality, seller, and quantity.

Stramonium—Easier and subject to competition on spot. Named here at 14c@15c a pound for spot leaf.

Witch Hazel—Supplies here are reduced and prices have moved to a basis of 10c a pound spot.

Roots

Alkanet—Another cut in alkanet prices on the spot has brought the market on this root to a basis of 14c a pound.

Berberis Aquifolium—Inside on spot at 18c a pound as a result of the recent reduction. Small quantities at 20c up.

Burdock—Import cost on burdock is higher, and spot prices tend to firm up as a consequence. Some sellers here are inside at 11c a pound.

Dandelion—Weak and in little or no demand. Competition keen. For good quality, imported root, 8½c a pound spot is named.

Gentian—Has softened in competition and is now quoted at 7½c a pound spot for whole root. Ground at 11c unchanged.

Licorice—The fact that some holders of licorice held their prices for select to 21c@23c for bundles, has weakened the position of the sellers who named 25c@28c. Bales 6c, powdered 12c.

Mandrake—Firmer on the spot on demand from manufacturers and higher replacement cost in country. Inside at 11c and quoted by some holders at 12c a pound.

Rhubarb—Best which can now be done for common round whole in cases on spot is 40c a pound. Powdered steady and unchanged at 42c@45c.

Senega—Firmer on export demand. Inside at 80c in some cases, although others name 75c and 73c as the market. Higher in London.

Seeds and Spices

Aniseed—Spanish seed is again higher here at 14½c@15c a pound spot. Star unchanged at 15c.

Celery—Easier on spot at 13½ a pound.

Cloves—Have reacted further to 35c a pound for spot Zanzibars in bales on the reduced demand. Basically very firm.

Ginger—Jamaica grinding at 39c@40c spot. Cochin, ABC or lemon, now inside at 12½c and firm thereafter. African up to 9c spot.

Peppers—Red Mombas up again to 32½c a lb. inside. Black Singapore off slightly to 8c; white Singapore to 13½c@14c.

Representative Johnson of Washington has introduced a bill in the House "To regulate interstate traffic in sutures and surgical ligature material and for other purposes." The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Treasury Department has announced that Brazil has modified her requirements for importing narcotics so that exports can go forward from the United States.

Canada's imports of drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations during September were: From Britain, \$60,201; United States, \$101,582; other countries, \$28,749; total, \$190,532, as compared with imports from Britain, \$79,819; United States, \$142,350; other countries, \$28,830; total, \$250,999, for September, 1920. For the six months ended September the figures were: From Britain, \$309,635; United States, \$640,826; other countries, \$173,327; total, \$1,123,788.

MARSEILLES PRICES OF CRUDE DRUGS

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Marseilles, France, Nov. 19.—Business is light in some drug products, while in others there is considerable activity. Prices follow:

	Francs per 100 kilos
Agar agar	1,650
Asafetida	1,150
Star anise	375
Foenugreek	80
Fennel	200
Cevadilla	400
Cumin, Moroccan	250
Cinnamon, Chinese	250
Cinnamon, Ceylon	600
Cochineal	700 to 900
Aloes	325 to 350
Senna	150
Saffron	37,500
Pimento	175
Opium 8 to 9% morphine	13,000
Benzoin, Palembang	250 to 310
Sumatra	650
Cardamoms	800 to 1,200
Coriander	130
Refined camphor	2,250
Pyrethrum flowers	1,400
Henna in leaves	425

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN DRUG TRADE

Henry D. Sayer, Industrial Commissioner of New York State, reports an increase of 2½ per cent in employment during September. He says: For the first time since October, 1920, the drugs and chemicals group of industries reported an increase, primarily as the result of improved business conditions. For the same reason the glass industry and the piano industry each showed an increase over September. In the boot and shoe industry as a whole there was practically no change, but reduced employment was reported by firms manufacturing the higher priced shoes, while an increase occurred in factories making the cheaper grades of shoes. Seasonal demand was the reason for increase in the fur industry. A slight increase occurred in the paper-making industry.

The textile manufacturing group of industries reported the largest increase in employment of any of the chief industry groups as a whole. This increase was chiefly the result of seasonal demands. The most important increase occurred in the cotton and woolen knit goods industry, but substantial increases were also shown in the wool manufactures and miscellaneous textile industries."

The Louis K. Liggett Co., of New York City in answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission alleging misleading advertising states that prior to the investigation by the Commission the company had discontinued at the suggestion of certain advertising associations the use of the term "ivory" standing alone or "pyralin ivory," on display cards or in newspaper advertising in connection with the nitrated cellulose composition material known as pyralin and had adopted and is using the term "ivory finished pyralin." The company asked dismissal of the Commission's complaint.

L. J. Flaherty, the new surveyor of customs at San Francisco, is making a special attempt to stop opium smuggling and the first vessel searched under his direction netted sixty-seven cans of the drug, valued at \$6,700.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 1167-1168.

REDUCED DEMAND FOR VOLATILE OILS

Seasonal Slowing-Up—Basic Firmness Undisturbed—
East Indian Sandalwood Up on Increased Demand—
Java Citronella Higher—Lemon and Bergamot Soft—
Resellers Underselling on Vanillin

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Citronella, Java, 5c lb.
Oil Sandalwood, E. I., U.S.P.,
25c lb.

Declined

Oil Birch Tar, Crude, 15c lb. Oil Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy,
Rectified, 25c lb. \$2.50 lb.
Ethyl Cinnamate, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.15	\$3.15	\$5.25	\$6.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.40	.40	.35	.42
Oil Cloves	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.00
Oil Lemon	.70	.70	.70	1.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.75	1.75	1.75	5.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.25	7.00	6.75	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Amf.	.51	.51	.53	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.00
Coumarin	8.75	8.75	4.00	5.75
Methyl Salicylate	.35	.35	.32	.65
Vanillin	.60	.60	.50	.80
Average	2.19	2.17	2.16	3.68

To outward appearances, essential oil activity continues steady. On the other hand, some dealers here indicate that the proportion of orders as compared with inquiries, is smaller. Nevertheless, the demand for some of the more active oils has broadened out, several large consumers entering the market during the week. Considering the market as a whole, however, business is slower, although the falling off in demand for essential oils is not as extensive as the reduced inquiry for drugs and medicinal chemicals. A number of prices at the same time, continue to press upward where the orders for any individual product show an increasing tendency. A seasonal retardation of business is to be looked for at this time of the year, and although such is the case, the market basically has lost little of its recently acquired firmness.

Changes in price on spot have been restricted to a few items. Citronella continues very firm, tending to move up. Java citronella has sold higher this week. Competition has eased spot quotations for crude and rectified oil birch tar. Cheaper lots of heavy cinnamon oil are offered. Better demand for East Indian sandalwood has developed higher prices in some quarters. Anise remains a firm feature at the recent rise. Clove and cassia oils retain their firmness without change. Lemon and bergamot continue easy on spot, in limited demand and subject to keen competition. Geranium Bourton is strong and in limited supply. Some holders of contracts for vanillin under makers' current schedules, are underselling slightly.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Retains its firmness at the recent advance. Demand steady, small lot buying most in evidence. Technical at 57½c a pound spot in cases. U.S.P. as to seller at 65c and 70c a pound spot.

Oil Bergamot—Demand for bergamot continues extremely small. Prices are soft but unchanged at the levels noted last week. Inside for standard goods in

coppers on spot is \$5.15 a pound ranging to \$5.50 as to seller.

Oil Birch Tar—Competition has brought out slightly lower prices for both crude and refined oil birch tar on the spot. Holders are now doing \$1.85 a pound for spot crude and \$2.75 for refined. Spot stocks are still limited.

Oil Camphor—Japanese white oil camphor unchanged and in small demand at 23c a pound spot for cases. Chinese white oil at the same level, 22c named as a possibility in one quarter. Heavy gravity oil at 9c.

Oil Cananga—Soft under the influence of recent imports and small demand here. Quoted at \$3.00 a pound for native and \$4.00 for the rectified.

Oil Caraway—Steady at \$1.60 a pound for rectified oil, U.S.P., on spot. Crude named at \$1.40.

Oil Cassia—The oil maintains its position of steady strength. Demand is not heavy at this time but replacement cost is high. Technical oil, 75-80 per cent, quoted unchanged on spot at \$1.20 inside ranging to \$1.30 as to quality and packing. Lead free at \$1.30@\$1.40, while the U.S.P. is quoted at \$1.60@\$1.70 a pound. Some dealers are inside for U.S.P. at \$1.65.

Oil Cinnamon—Heavy oil of cinnamon is lower in some quarters, quotations of \$15.00 being heard. Ranges to \$17.50@\$18.00 a pound as to quality and seller. Oil of the leaf unchanged at \$2.00 a pound spot.

Oil Citronella—Although the spot inside for oil citronella Ceylon is still 40c a pound for drums, holders report that they are not anxious to sell at this figure just now owing to the firm tendency of the oil. Demand continues good from some branches of the soap trade. Java oil is reported to have moved to an inside position of 75c a pound with some holders asking 80c, owing to the buying last week of a five ton lot by a big soap manufacturer at a figure over 70c. Spot stocks have been materially reduced thereby.

Oil Cloves—The position of the oil is still strong on spot with prices firmly maintained at former levels by both distillers and resellers. The advancing tendency which characterized the oil for some two or three months past, however, is not quite so much in evidence with a slight reaction in the position of the spice. Distillers quote \$2.45@\$2.50 a pound in cans. Resale lots at \$2.40 spot. The scarcity of Zanzibar cloves is reported bona fide, and higher prices for the oil at a later date would not be surprising.

Oil Coriander—Unchanged but easy at \$9.50@\$10.00 a pound as a result of the recent cut.

Oil Eucalyptus—Generally held on spot at 48c a lb. for cases. Less case lots at 50c a pound up. In two quarters, drums are still reported available at 45c a pound, all U.S.P. Australian oil.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon in best demand and firm at the recent advance to \$4.00@\$4.25 a pound. Supplies small here. Algerian quiet at \$4.50@\$6.00 as to quality and Turkish nominal and in no demand at \$3.75@\$4.00.

Oil Juniper Berries—Continues a weak factor and in little demand. Prices unchanged but reported subject to shading at \$1.70@\$1.75 a pound for rectified.

'Oil Lavender Flowers—U.S.P. oil lavender flowers ranges from \$3.50 a pound up as to quality and ester content. One lot, said to be U.S.P., at \$3.25. Demand small and competition keen. Spike also weak at \$1.00 a pound spot.

Oil Lemon—The softness on spot continues owing to the large supplies available and competition between sellers. Dealers here name 70c a pound inside ranging up to 85c as to brand. Reports indicate that price shading on some of the lower qualities is possible. The situation in Sicilian markets is steady and unchanged.

Oil Lemongrass—Continues firm and in small supply. Demand is dull. Prices unchanged at \$1.20@\$1.30 a pound as to seller on spot.

Oil Nutmeg—Quiet and easy at the recent reduction to \$1.00 a pound on spot.

Oil Orange—Position unchanged here. Prices steady and well held at \$1.85@\$1.95 a pound for West Indian sweet orange, and \$3.00@\$3.10 for Sicilian sweet. Demand routine.

Oil Peppermint—Continues soft and in limited demand. Prices unchanged at \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound for natural oil in cases, with U.S.P. held at \$2.00@\$2.15 a pound spot as to seller. Supplies both on spot and in the Mid-West reported large.

Oil Sandalwood—Owing to improved demand during the past ten days some holders on spot are asking higher prices, \$7.25 a pound now being named for U.S.P. East Indian. Strong and tending upward.

Oil Spearmint—Easy and in very limited demand at \$2.75 a pound spot.

Oil Wormseed—In small supply on spot and very firm at \$3.50 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Still in limited request and subject to keen competition. Manufacturers and an imported lot at \$3.75 a pound.

Citral—Firm at \$3.75 a pound inside, ranging all the way up to \$7.00 as to seller.

Ethyl Cinnamate—Cheaper lots quoted at \$4.75@\$5.00 a pound.

Eucalyptol—Firmer and strongly held at the recent advance to 90c a pound inside.

Menthol—Strong on spot at \$4.75 a pound in cases, and \$4.85 for less.

Methyl Salicylate—Manufacturers at 35c for cans. Resale lots at 31c@32c spot in cans.

Safrol—Has lost much of its tightness owing to the larger supplies of camphor oil available on spot. Held at 65c@70c a pound.

Vanillin—Makers firm at 60c an ounce. Resale lots on old 50c contracts, at 58c an ounce spot.

The rose oil industry of Bulgaria may be turned into a Government monopoly, according to recent reports. The Bulgarian merchant-exporters, who are scarcely growers at all, and only distillers in some cases of a small part of the crop, are bitterly opposed to the apparent intention of the Government, which is largely composed of men favoring the agricultural interests, to turn the industry into a state monopoly. In the meantime the dealers are offering the new crop oil, which is of excellent quality, and which appears to be steadily absorbed by users.

Robert W. Smith, vice-president of Julian W. Lyon & Co., 35 Fulton st., New York, is again in Europe on a business trip and expects to return about the middle of December.

ITALIAN ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES (*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Milan, Italy, Nov. 19.—The price of lemon oil has shown a tendency to decline, dropping from lire 8.50 to lire 7.50 per pound (Sicilian pound). The lack of stability in lemon oil prices was due in part to speculators. Little has been done by the Scia toward regulating quotations, but this is due to its limited influence, the organization being new. The fluctuations in prices show the need of the co-operative plan to give greater stability to the market.

The price of citrate of calcium will shortly be fixed, and it does not seem probable that the deposit price of citrate of calcium will exceed 500 lire per quintal. Such a price will be sufficient to limit the new production of citrate and consequently the new production of essence. In October the exports were greater than in September. While in September 17,000 kilos of essence were exported, in October the exports reached 30,000 kilos. The following are the quotations:

October	Lire	October	Lire
3	8.50	5	8.50
8	8.25	11	8.30
14	7.50	21	7.25
24	7.80	28	8.00
29	7.50	31	7.50

The Orange market continues to decline, and little business has been done in oil of sweet orange. Exports were only 2,000 kilos, indicating how little has been the demand this month and last month. The following are the quotations:

October	Lire	October	Lire
8	40.00	11	39.00
12	39.75	15	38.50
17	38.00	21	36.00
28	36.75	31	39.00

The price of the bitter orange oil has declined from 50 to 39 lire per pound. The following are the quotations:

October	Lire	October	Lire
3	50.00	5	46.50
6	45.00	12	45.50
15	45.00	21	40.00
22	38.50	29	33.00

Some slight fluctuations have taken place in the essence of bergamot, the price having risen to 70 lire per pound about Oct. 15. Towards the end of the month it declined to 66 lire. Exports were about 8,000 kilos more than in September. The following are the quotations:

October	Lire	October	Lire
1	68.00*	5	70.00
11	79.00	12	70.50
15	68.00	20	67.00
22	66.00	26	70.00
28	66.00	29	66.50

According to M. Aussel, the secretary of the "Ligue Florale," in a paper read at the Congress of the Agricultural and Horticultural Associations of the Alps and Provence, the recent customs revision has resulted very prejudicially for the whole region. While before the war French exports of flowers far exceeded those of Italy, the latter has now become the flower country of Europe. The change in the tariff has caused Italy to export considerable quantities of flowers to France, and unless a duty of two francs per kilo were imposed, the results would be very serious for the French flower growers.

The Consuming Industries

SALES EFFORT MORE IMPORTANT TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE, SAYS E. T. TRIGG

Representatives of Manufacturers Are No Longer Order Takers—High Grade, First Class Business Men Needed To Overcome the Buying Resistance Now Evident In All Lines

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, speaking before the National Varnish Manufacturers Association at the Drake Hotel, emphasized the importance of salesmanship, saying in part:

"Under distribution, I include the sales and advertising efforts of the individual units of the industry. Here, after all, is the great potent, active force which must take the policies and principles laid down by the executives, together with the products and services of the production departments, out into the field and tell the world what we have. It avails little to have the finest policies in a business, or to have the best possible quality of goods and service unless the public knows about them. The printed word which goes to the public from each of us carries a message as far flung as it is possible to spread it, but the personal approach, the intelligent and convincing exposition on the part of the salesman (the man who represents his house as it should be represented) is the avenue to which we must look for final results. In view of the conditions now confronting us and with the prospects for the relatively near future what they are—I am convinced that the right kind of sales effort is going to be more important to us than ever before.

"In the past, much attention has been given necessarily to the matter of production capacity. We have now reached a point where we must put more effort into selling and unless apparent signs fail, the greatest possible sales effort is going to be required, for some time to come, to break down buying resistance. Changed conditions in business generally make it more than ever before important, that our salesmen should all be men of character, qualified by personality, instinct and manhood, and fitted through ability and thorough training to occupy the important position of selling the products of this great industry. It is much to be hoped that there is no longer left in our industry any salesman who thinks of his position as an order taker. Salesmen must arise to the importance of their calling. They should be made to measure up to the responsibility of a salesman. I use this term as two separate and distinct words (salesman) to distinguish my thought clearly from the old conception, in which we have lost track of the fact that a man occupying such a position has as his only excuse the making of sales. Our salesmen to be successful in the future, must be high grade and first class business men. Their function, as I see it, is to use every agency possible, in an expert manner, to further an intelligent and proper use of the products of our industry for the protection and preservation of property values."

John W. Yopp, secretary of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, announced this week, that 55 per cent of Georgia's industrial plants are operating full time, and 35 per cent part time.

New Consuming Companies

Kalco Products Co., Inc., New Haven, Conn., capital \$10,000. David Kaltman, Henry Zatulove, S. A. Shiff, 19 Congress st., New Haven.

E. F. Drew & Co., 44 Whitehall st., New York, capital 10,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital \$50,000. To deal in chemicals. R. Dadd, T. P. Durrell, C. S. Soule, Attorneys, Hun, Parker & Reilly, Albany.

Read & Johnson, Brooklyn, capital \$25,000. Chemists and druggists. H. A. Read, H. N. and M. L. Johnson. Attorney, P. H. Leifert, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

Benz Toilet Products, Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$10,000. J. C. and B. Benz, G. O. Gifford. Attorney, C. W. O'Brien, Syracuse. Orchid Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital \$750,000. To manufacture toilet articles. Incorporated by Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

United States Paint Sales Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Incorporated by Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Crane Drug Co., Brooklyn, capital \$5,000. Z. Bloom, J. Margulies, H. Cherneff. Attorney, S. T. Siegel, 23 W. 43rd st., New York.

Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, capital \$100,000. Manufacturing chemists. Francis J. Laverty, Charles B. Hale, Shirley G. Dixon.

Ferguson Drug Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, capital \$50,000. To manufacture medicines and chemicals. John Callahan, Frank Regan, Edward Murphy.

Producers Paper Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$32,000. To manufacture paper products. Robert J. Magill, R. W. and Herbert S. Nock, 208 So. La Salle st.

Kean Leather Co., Woburn, Mass., capital \$50,000. To manufacture leather products. Carl R. Bedell, president; Frederick C. Kean, 40 Arlington Road, Woburn, treasurer.

Tucker Waterproofing & Insulating Co., Brockton, Mass., capital \$95,000. To manufacture insulation specialties and waterproofing products. William R. Tucker, president; George Tucker, Brockton, treasurer.

Braender Rubber & Tire Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,100,000. To make automobile tires. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Sellman's Pharmacy, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. I. K. and J. and F. Sellman. Attorney, Sigmund Honig, 799 Broadway.

Claridge Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. M. Gordon, H. J. Schultz, A. L. Dingle. Attorney, F. W. Drucker, 299 Broadway.

Merrick Drug Co., Queens, N. Y., capital \$10,000. G. and J. Timen, S. Berkowitz. Attorney, M. T. Barrows, 1170 Broadway.

Franor Co., Queens, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Drugs. F. J. O'Rourke, F. J. and M. F. Cassidy. Attorney, J. S. Twaddell, 261 Broadway.

Rote Leather Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$3,000,000. Leather, hides, rubber. Incorporated by Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

Commonwealth Tire and Rubber Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

V. D. Productions, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Motion pictures. Frank De Maria, 158 W. 45th st., New York.

Erkander Bros. Co., 828 Broad st., Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000. Food products and confectionery.

Beltramo-Millhomme, Inc., 371 Howe ave., Passaic, N. J., capital \$100,000. To manufacture silk and other textile fabrics.

Glen Rock Beverages Co., Doremus ave., Glen Rock, N. J., capital \$100,000. Beverages and light drinks. J. F. Marron, Glen Rock.

Windsor Drug Corp., Inc., 1210 Kaighn ave., Camden, N. J., capital \$125,000. C. Koch, Morristown, N. J.

Vauconsan Silk Mills, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Ribbons, silks and silk goods.

Advance Hose Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture hose and tubing.

Lynn Chocolate Co., Inc., Lynn, Mass., capital \$100,000.

Wellshoro Silk Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in silk, woolen, cotton, linen and other textile fabrics.

Coca-Cola Bottling and Distributing Co., of Harrisburg, Wilmington, Del., capital \$1,000,000.

Photo-Color Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital \$150,000. To originate, make and arrange drawings, scenes, and settings, and to conduct exhibitions, plays and dramas.

Merritt Health Products Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$200,000. To carry on the business of dieticians.

Allied Drug Co., Albany, N. Y., capital \$25,000. M. F. Thomas, L. E. Carey. Attorney, E. J. Halter, Albany.

Manufacturers of silk who have been selling broad silks on the basis of \$5.50 to \$6 for raw are uncertain whether to continue sales below replacement costs, advance their spring lines or shut down mills, entirely. Some advances have been announced in the last few days, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. or about 10 to 20c a yard, particularly on staples and certain spring goods that are expected to move freest when buying develops actively for 1922 merchandise. Taffetas, for instance, are quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25 by the makers, with the best numbers as high as \$1.50 to \$1.60. When the mills opened their spring lines the lower \$6.25 to \$6.50 raw silk market was taken as a basis. With raw silk now quoted as high as \$7.20 to \$7.30 broad silk operators have no alternative but to advance prices on the fabrics, though they realize that it will become still more difficult to attract buyers.

The Grand Forks Co-operative Growers' Exchange, recently incorporated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, has completed a \$19,000 fruit-packing house at Grand Forks. Some seventy-five carloads of fruit have already been shipped from the packing house to points east.

Joseph M. Neehan, president of the National Glass Workers, the largest labor organization in the window glass industry in the United States, was named with fifty-three corporations and forty-one other individuals in an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at New York on Monday, Nov. 28, charging the defendants with having maintained a conspiracy to curtail production of window glass. Price fixing is charged.

Wage reductions affecting forty tanneries in Peabody, Mass., Salem and Lynn were announced this week. The plants normally employ about 8,000 persons in all. The Leather Manufacturers' Association, with which many of the tanneries are affiliated, announced that the cut would average 12 per cent.

James Lynch, formerly with the duPont fabrikoid plant, Newburgh, N. Y., and O. E. Bernard, well known in the rubber trade, have incorporated as Bernard-Lynch, Inc., 321 Broadway, New York, to act as selling agents for cotton yarns and fabrics for the rubber trade.

Complaint was made by a purchaser of two dozen glass decanters advertised at \$5 per dozen f.o.b., says the "Houston Post," because the decanters were empty when they arrived. Inquiry developed the fact that the purchaser interpreted f.o.b. to mean "full of booze."

A general wage cut in the textile industry is probable, although mill men say the report is without foundation, as far as any definite decision is concerned, but inquiry develops the belief that a reduction is contemplated when business conditions warrant it.

The Wittman Moriarty Co., Fourth and Vine streets, Philadelphia, manufacturers of leather products, has taken bids for the construction of an addition to its tanning plant at C. and Ontario streets.

The total value of the leather exported from the United States in September, 1921, was \$2,540,092—a considerable decrease from the \$5,418,525 recorded for the corresponding month of last year.

The Swigart Paper Co., 653 South Wells street, Chicago, has recently filed notice of increase in capitalization from \$500,000 to \$750,000 for general expansion purposes.

The Western Chemicals Co. has purchased four sulfate of soda claims in the Squaw Peak district of Arizona, and is preparing to do development work.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron, O., will increase production to 18,000 tires a day.

The American Hide & Leather Co., is to rebuild the tannery at Milwaukee, recently destroyed by fire.

An analytical chemical laboratory for analysis of phosphate will be built at Fernandina, Fla., by the Florida Terminal Co.

The bleach and dye works of the Millville Mfg. Co., Millville, N. J., is employing 1,000 hands and running day and night shifts.

New machinery, estimated to cost \$50,000, and a new power house are planned by the Chesapeake Paper Board Co., Baltimore.

H. J. Walter, president of the Interstate Glass Co., Okmulgee, Okla., is planning to build a new plant at estimated cost of \$100,000.

The large cotton mill of the Stonecutter Mill Co., at Spindale, N. C., has been completed. The Company has an authorized stock of \$2,000,000.

A mill for manufacturing bond paper from cotton linters, with daily production of 15 tons, will be built at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Southern Cotton and Paper Co.

The Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va., manufacturer of fruit jars, has placed an additional tank in service at its Clarksburg, W. Va., works, giving employment to about 200 employees.

Operations have been resumed at the plant of the F. C. Wheaton Co., Millville, N. J., manufacturer of druggists' glassware products. The company operates the largest furnace in South Jersey.

Plans for a canning factory to cost \$250,000, which will be located in Northern Wisconsin, are in the hands of Weightman & Stegley, 3420 Parker ave., Chicago, architects, who will receive bids for erecting the structure and for furnishing the apparatus for the plant.

The Pima Textile Industries, Inc., of Phoenix, Arizona, confirms the report that it has under consideration the erection of a 1,000-loom cotton mill. Various sites on the Pacific Coast are reported to be under consideration. The product will be fine goods, made from Pima long staple cotton; the capitalization, \$4,000,000. Shane Morgan is president and Edward C. Bradford is treasurer.

Fred Kaye has obtained a patent for an invention by which rubber can be made available in making paper. The patent is for mixing a percentage of rubber latex, as it comes from the tree, with the pulp from which paper is made. This can be varied in many ways, and the rubber latex can be added up to 20 per cent. of the mixing. A great many varieties of paper may be benefited by the introduction of rubber into its manufacture, although in some cases only a small percentage may be used.

The Dutchess Bleachery, of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., has started a dye house with Raymond B. Cashin in charge. The bleachery is run on the co-operative, partnership plan, paying wages, and having a profit-sharing system as an incentive to good work. Harold A. Hatch is president; Elliott C. House, secretary-treasurer; W. S. Beasley, plant manager; Daniel C. Cady, representative of public; Anthony Hoolihan, representative of operators. There is a Board of Management and Board of Operatives.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1170

CAMPHOR AGAIN HIGHER IN LONDON

Firmer Quotations Announced on Vanillin, Senega Root, Phenazone, and Eucalyptus Oil—Linseed Oil and Formaldehyde Are Lower—Santonine Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 30.—Home trading in crude drugs and fine chemicals is improving. Quotations on camphor, mercury and turpentine are higher.

Vanillin, senega root, phenazone, eucalyptus oil are firmer.

Cocoa butter, farina, and santonine are easier.

Lower prices are announced for linseed oil and formaldehyde.

London, Nov. 19 (By Mail).—The bank rate of discount having been reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent an improvement in business may be looked for, at any rate to a slight extent. The Board of Trade reports a substantial advance in exports during October.

Camphor refined—Higher prices are asked, owing to increased demand. Japanese slabs have been sold on spot at 4s 6d per lb., and Chinese at 4s 4½d per lb. An advance in English refined is daily expected.

Castor oil is lower, being now quoted, pharmaceutical, 60s, first pressing 55s and second pressing 50s per cwt.

Citric acid is quiet and easier, at from 2s 4d to 2s 4½d per lb. on spot.

Cloves—Zanzibar have been very dull, and the closing price on spot is 1s 7½d per lb. for fair quality.

Ginger—Cochin is dearer, at 75s per cwt. for new washed rough sound, being an advance of 10s.

Menthol is easier, stocks being heavy. About 22s 6d per lb. is the quotation for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki.

Pepper is slightly easier, at 3½d per lb. for Black Singapore, 7½d per lb. for White Singapore and 7¾d for Muntok on spot.

Phenazone is rather cheaper, at from 7s 9d to 8s per lb. on spot, with a weak market.

Senega root is firmer, at from 4s 3d to 4s 6d per lb.

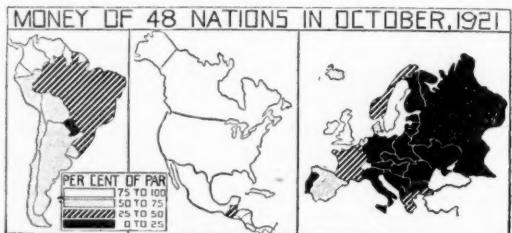
Shellac, after some fluctuations, is now firmer and steady, at 345s per cwt. for usual standard T.N. Orange.

Sulphonal is now offered at the lower price of 17s 6d per lb. and the market is very dull.

VALUE OF CURRENCIES THE WORLD OVER

The condition of the currencies of countries the world over is graphically shown in a map-diagram published by the Cleveland Trust Co., in its "Business Bulletin." The accompanying explanation of the diagram gives also a good idea of the conditions in each country. It says in part:

"The countries with no shading are those in the best condition. Their currencies are still at par or within 75 per cent of it. This area includes the United States and nearly all the rest of North America, the northern countries of South America, and in Europe the countries



Reproduced through courtesy of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

of England, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

"Next come the countries indicated in the light shading. Their currencies are still worth more than half of their par value but less than three-quarters of it. They include nearly half the area of South America, and the countries of Spain, Denmark and Iceland in Europe. By all pre-war standards the plight of these countries would be considered most serious. To get their currencies back to par on a gold basis will involve careful financing, rigid national economies, and energetic production over a long period.

"Then come the countries in heavy shading, in which the national monetary systems are in a bad way. Their paper money is so far depreciated that it is worth only from 25 to 50 per cent of its par value. It is highly improbable that these currencies can be brought back to their old worth. These countries include France, Belgium, Norway and Greece in Europe, and Brazil in South America.

"Last of all are the countries in black, in which the money is worth less than one-quarter of its par value and in most of these cases it is so far depreciated as to be almost valueless. There are sixteen such countries in Europe in addition to Paraguay in South America. It may safely be stated that no device of financing is known which will avail to re-establish the old values of money that has sunk to these levels of depreciation."

Polish financiers in Posen are reported to have organized a rubber company under the name Pneumatyk. Their initial plant is to be a small one, built by the Polish authorities in former Prussian Poland. The factory will make tires.

Capitalists in Porto Alegre, Brazil, have organized a corporation with capital of 400,000 milreis for the manufacture of cinematograph films. The corporation is called Companhia Itapona Film.

The German Fertilizer Syndicate will market the output of ammonia in Germany, beginning distribution in June next.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866 \$3.983
France (franc) .....	.193 .069
Italy (lira) .....	.193 .041
Germany (mark) per hundred.....	23.80 .365
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred.....	20.30 1.06
Poland (mark) per hundred.....	23.80 .03
Austria (crown) per hundred.....	20.30 .033
Japan (yen) .....	.499 .479
Spain (peseta) .....	.193 .139
Holland (guilder) .....	.402 .354
Belgium (franc) .....	.198 .066
Norway (crown) .....	.268 .142
Switzerland (franc) .....	.198 .190
Sweden (crown) .....	.268 .235
Denmark (crown) .....	.268 .185
Argentina (peso) .....	.424 .321
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279 .130
China (Silver dollars—Hongkong).....	.789 .549
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082 .775
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.156 .835
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50 .150

Countries to Which Germany Exports Chemicals and Products She Buys

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Nov. 19—Reports have just been made public by the Government which give detailed statements of exports of chemicals, colors, and pharmaceuticals during May and June, 1921. The list of exports includes aniline dyes, sulfur dyes, indigo, fertilizer salts, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, alums, bromides, iodides, acids, caustic soda, caustic potash, copper sulfate, zinc dust, bronze and chrome colors. The reports include names

of countries to which the products were exported, quantity in metric tons, and value in marks.

Germany's purchases of chemicals during May and June are shown in the second table which gives the names of the principal countries where the products were bought, the quantity and value.

The table of exports follows:

Principal Country	In Metric Tons	MAY		JUNE	
		Value in Marks	In Metric Tons	Value in Marks	
Czechoslovakia	963	94,208,000	1,219	110,852,000	
Far East	5,089	3,314,000	4,128	2,438,000	
Holland					
Holland	1,702	18,464,000	1,903	22,525,000	
Austria	174	12,940,000	264	19,172,000	
Far East	14.4	1,154,000	74	5,172,000	
South-East. Asia	66	8,186,000	78	10,573,000	
Saar distr.					
Norway	818	2,394,000	2,602	11,276,000	
U. S. A.	65	2,479,000	82	2,934,000	
Norway	219	652,000	1,668	4,999,000	
Holland	416	286,000	568	491,000	
Holland	417	606,000	794	1,148,000	
South America	265	4,192,000	326	4,140,000	
U. S. A.	262	1,262,000	146	633,000	
Italy					
Hungary	35,214	14,295,000	51,518	21,630,000	
Holland					
U. S. A.	132	4,692,000	238	6,523,000	
Sweden	17	108,000	16	105,000	
Holland	451	840,000	667	1,247,000	
U. S. A.	923	3,782,000	949	4,706,000	
Belgium	231	1,090,000	343	3,127,000	
U. S. A.	523	1,790,000	232	620,000	
Denmark					
Scandinavia	1,078	9,161,000	1,556	12,918,000	
U. S. A.	231	1,518,000	435	3,034,000	
U. S. A.	141	438,000	253	630,000	
Holland	81	420,000	203	1,030,000	
Czechoslovakia	506	284,000	719	344,000	
Austria	988	2,930,000	1,337	3,814,000	
U. S. A.	36	2,405,000	66	3,734,000	
Switzerland	73	1,014,000	69	1,279,000	
Norway					
Sweden	205	3,552,000	355	5,576,000	
Holland	44	618,000	65	1,033,000	
Switzerland					
U. S. A.	19,926,000 pieces	6,882,000		23,486,000 pieces	
Spain	45	997,000	38	946,000	

Germany's Purchases of Chemicals

A detailed survey of kind, tonnage and value of the imports of chemicals during May and June, 1921, and the principal countries are given in the following table:

Mercury and alloys	20.6	1,948,000	9.7	574,000
Iodine	1.4	440,000	0.09	34,000
Sulfur; spence metal				
Sulfuric acid, s.a. anhydride	2,738	5,902,000	4,928	8,171,000
Boric acid, borax	229	178,000	193	174,000
Sodium sulfate	163	1,466,000	527	3,466,000
Ferrosilicon, with Si content of 25% or more	205	277,000	45	40,000
Calcium-, aluminum-, silicon carbide, (carborundum) and other metal carbides not specifically mentioned	419	1,891,000	859	3,076,000
Aniline dyes and other coal-tar dyes not specifically mentioned				
White lead	151	1,670,000	100	567,000
Dye-wood extract, including extracts from other vegetable color matter	1.5	140,000	2.4	147,000
Chalk; prepared, powdered	15	181,000	29	276,000
Iron oxide, natural & synthetic, umber, sienna, not for retail sale	17	831,000	24	896,000
Turpentine oil, pine-leaf oil, resin-oil	20	12,000	74	43,000
Oil; orange, lemon, bergamot, camphor, aniseed, rosemary, juniper, etc.; menthol	81	289,000	118	339,000
Japan	675	7,452,000	855	10,063,000
China	27	4,678,000	23	6,241,000

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	-1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	-833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	-3.79 Liters
1 Liter	-264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram	
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	lb.	—	—	.65
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	—	—	.75
Benzoin, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	—	.75
Boric cryst., bbls.	lb.	.124	—	.14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.124	—	.14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.90
Camphoric	lb.	4.27	—	4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	lb.	.12	—	.15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	.27
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	.23
50 to 110-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	—	.26
Crude, 25 p.c.	gal.	.30	—	.35
Chromic, 98 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.45
Chrysophanic	lb.	1.70	—	1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals				
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.47
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.48
Imported, kegs	lb.	.44	—	.45
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes				
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.80	—	.90
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure	lb.	—	—	.40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys	lb.	.07	—	.08
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	—	.20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals				
Hyposphosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	.55	—	.60
U.S.P., IX	lb.	.65	—	.70
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals				
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	—	.23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.14	—	.15
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates				
Phosphoric, 85-88% ₄ syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.10	—	.20
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Pyrogallic, resublimated	lb.	—	—	1.75
Crystals, bottles	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Salicylic, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	—	.24
Second Hands	lb.	—	—	.20
Sulfuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	—	.08
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.)	lb.	.05	—	.06
Tannic, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Tartric, Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.35
Imported U.S.P., Cryst.	lb.	.27	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.29

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	lb.	.29	—	.33
Acetone, C. P.	lb.	.12	—	.18
Acetphenetidin	lb.	—	—	1.65
Aconitine, Alkaloid, cryst.	oz.	—	—	23.00
Amorphous	oz.	—	—	16.00
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin				
Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	—	—	.75
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	—	.48
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	—	—	—	.48
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	—	—	.47
For Export, U.S.P.	gal.	.45	—	.47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.60	—	.65
97 p.c.	gal.	.65	—	.70
Pure	lb.	.80	—	.90
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	lb.	.60	—	.62
Denatured Complete	gal.	.45	—	.48
Butyl	lb.	.234	—	.284
Iso-propyl, bbls.	gal.	—	—	2.50
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.88	—	.90
Amidopyrine	lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.37	—	.40
Benzote, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	—	—	.28
Imported	lb.	—	—	.20
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.	lb.	.13	—	.14
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Ichthyolite (as to brand)	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.30
Nitrate, C. P.	lb.	—	—	.40
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.45	—	.55
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Monobasic	lb.	.18	—	.20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)		1.95	—	2.40

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	.65
Iodide	lb.	—	—	3.95
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.14	—	.15
Monobasic	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulfocarbonate	lb.	.48	—	.50
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bbl. lb.	lb.	—	—	.92
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	—	.97
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	—	.97
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	—	.98
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	.90	—	.91
Tablets (as to size)	lb.	—	—	.97
Chinese, crude	lb.	.68	—	.70
Reined	lb.	.90	—	.91
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Caramel	gal.	.60	—	.70
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	—	—	4.75
Casein, Edible	lb.	.35	—	.40
Technical	lb.	.14	—	.15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.42	—	.45
Chalk, Precip., light	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Heavy	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Drop	lb.	—	—	.03
Charcoal, Powd.	lb.	.04	—	.06
Willow, Powd.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bone Black, Powd.	lb.	—	—	.08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	lb.	—	—	.76
Chloroform, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.43
Second Hands	lb.	.35	—	.38
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	—	.93
Sulfate	oz.	.52	—	.60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	—	.54
Sulfate	oz.	.25	—	.30
Cocaine, Hydrochl. Cryst.	oz.	—	—	6.00
Gran., Powd.	oz.	—	—	6.25
Imported	oz.	—	—	5.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	—	.30
Fingers, cases	lb.	.32½	—	.35
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	oz.	—	—	6.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	—	4.90
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	5.50
Nitrate	oz.	—	—	5.50
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	4.55
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	4.55
Sulfate	oz.	—	—	4.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	lbbl.	16.00	—	18.00
Norwegian	lbbl.	17.50	—	18.50
Colchicine Alk.	oz.	—	—	37.50
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	37.50
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	—	.28
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Corn Syrup	100 lbs.	1.79	—	2.04

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SOLUBLE COTTON AND ITS SOLVENTS
SULPHITE SODA
SULPHUR FLOUR



Headquarters for Cacodylates

IRON

MERCURY

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and specializing in

Amidopyrine - Guaiacol
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Morphine and its Salts
Opium Powder, U.S.P.
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Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

PRODUCTS
Acetanilide, U.S.P.
Bismuth Subnitrate
and other Bismuth
Salts
Codeine and its Salts
Creosote, U.S.P.
Creosote Carbonate,
U.S.P.
Diacetyl-Morphine
Glycerophosphates
Hexamethylenamine
Iodoform 411

Fine Chemicals

Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Cotton Solution	.lb. — — .40
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, U.S.P.	.lb. — — .33
Imported, U.S.P.	.lb. .27 — .28
Creosote, U.S.P.	.lb. .40 — .45
Carbonate	.lb. 1.80 — 2.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	.lb. .14 — .15
Diethyl Phthalate	.lb. — — .90
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochlor.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	.lb. — — 2.20
Duboisine Sulfate	.oz. — — 60.00
Emetine Alk., 15 gr. vials	.ca. — — 1.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	.oz. 16.00 — 17.50
15 gr. vials	.ca. — — .75
Epsom Salt, U.S.P.	.100 lbs. 2.50 — 2.75
Technical	.100 lbs. 1.10 — 1.25
Ergotin, Bonjean	.lb. — — 10.00
Eserine Sulfate	.oz. 14.50 — 15.00
Salicylate	.oz. — — 18.00
Alkaloid	.oz. — — 45.00
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	.lb. — — .14
Washed, bulk	.lb. — — .31
Nitro, conc.	.lb. — — .97
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	.lb. — — .39
Anaesthesia, bulk	.lb. — — .17
Ethyl Acetate, pure	.gal. .93 — 1.05
85 p.c. Ester	.gal. .57 — .65
Bromide	.lb. — — 1.50
Chloride	.lb. — — .55
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	.lb. .13 — .14
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	
Formaldehyde	.lb. — — .12
Second Hands	.lb. .10% — .11
Gelatin, silver	.lb. 1.80 — 1.85
Gold Label	.lb. — — —
Glycerin	C.P. drums, bbls, extra .lb. .15 — .15½ Cans .lb. .16 — .17
Dynamite, drums loose	.lb. 12% — .13
Saponification, loose	.lb. .09 — .09½
Soap Lye, loose	.lb. .08 — .08½
Guaiacol, liquid	.lb. 2.75 — 3.00
Carbonate	.lb. 3.75 — 4.25
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross — — 3.00
Imported	gross 5.70 — 5.90
Hexamethylenetetramine	.lb. .72 — .75
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	.oz. 11.00 — 14.00
Hydrochloride	.oz. 11.00 — 14.00
Sulfate	.oz. 11.00 — 14.00
Hydrastinine Alkaloid	.oz. — — 60.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 19 gr. lots	
4-oz. bottles	gross 7.50 — 8.50
8-oz. bottles	gross 12.00 — 12.25
16-oz. bottles	gross 20.00 — 20.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	.lb. — — .90
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	.oz. 16.00 — 17.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid	.oz. 19.00 — 20.00
Sulfate	.oz. 19.00 — 20.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	
Iodine, Resublimed	.lb. — — 3.50
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls	.gal. 3.60 — 3.75
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	.lb. — — 4.75
Crystals	.lb. — — 5.75
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII	.lb. — — .98
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb. — — .84
Green scales, U.S.P.	.lb. — — .84
Cacodylate	.lb. 9.00 — 10.00
Chloride, cryst. (ferrile)	.lb. .12 — .18
Hypophosphite	.lb. 1.55 — 1.60
Iodide	.lb. — — 3.50
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	.lb. — — .30
Oxalate, scales	.lb. .80 — .85
and Ammonium, cryst.	.lb. .45 — .55
and Potassium	.lb. .47 — .57
and Sodium, cryst.	.lb. .40 — .50
Phosphate, U.S.P.	.lb. — — .89
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	.lb. — — .94
Metallic, Reduced	.lb. — — .65
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.lb. .12 — .15
Anhydrous, cans	.lb. .16 — .17
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII	.lb. — — 2.50
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	.lb. — — .38
Powdered	.lb. .42 — .45
Sticks	.lb. — — .50
Comp. Powder	.lb. — — .34
Lithium Carbonate	.lb. — — 1.50
Citrate	.lb. 1.60 — 1.75
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.	bbls, .lb. .12 — .14
Technical, bbls	.lb. .064 — .10
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.	.lb. .18 — .22
Glycerophosphate	.lb. — — 3.00
Hypophosphite	.lb. 1.20 — 1.25
Oxide	.lb. — — .58
Peroxide, cans	.lb. — — 2.15
Salicylate	.lb. — — .40
Sulfate, (See Epsom Salt)	
Malt Syrup	kegs, .lb. — — .10
Manganese Glycerophos.	.lb. — — 3.00
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	.lb. 1.88 — 1.95
Iodide	.lb. — — 5.68
Sulfate, Crystals	.lb. — — .30
Menthol, Crystals	.lb. 4.75 — 4.80
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	.ca. 44.00 — 46.00
Bisulfate	.lb. — — .39
Blue Mass	.lb. — — .56
Powdered	.lb. — — .58
Blue Oint., 30 p.	.lb. — — .56
50 p.c.	.lb. — — .73
Citrine Ointment	.lb. — — .48
Calomel, Amer.	.lb. — — .82
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	.lb. .79 — .81
Powdered Granular	.lb. .65 — .66
Iodide, Green	.lb. — — 3.11
Red	.lb. — — 3.21
Yellow	.lb. — — 3.11
Red Precipitate	.lb. — — .91
Powdered	.lb. — — 1.01
White Precipitate	.lb. — — 1.06
Powdered	.lb. — — 1.11
With chalk	.lb. — — .55

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— .73	
— .74	
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— .76	
— .77	
— .78	
— .79	
— .80	
Methyl Acetone, bbls....gal.	.70 — .72
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Milk, powdered .....	.15 — .16
Mineral Oil, white .....	.85 — 1.25
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 4.90
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 4.90
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 4.90
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.oz. ....oz.	— — 4.90
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ s.oz.	— — 8.40
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ s.oz.	— — 7.60
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ s.oz.	— — 8.85
Opium cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 5.50
Granular	lb. — 6.75
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 6.75
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50 — 1.55
Pancreatin	lb. — 1.50 — 1.70
Papain	lb. 2.85 — 2.50
Paraformaldehyde	lb. — — .60
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 2.50
Petrolatum, light amber bbls..lb.	— — .05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cream White	lb. — — .07
Lily White	lb. — — .12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snow White	lb. — — .13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phenolphthalein	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb. .26 — .30
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride ..oz.	5.50 — 6.00
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial.....oz.	— — .80
Nitrate	oz. — — .60
Piperazine Hydrate ..oz.	— — .50
Plaster Paris, true dental..bbl.	4.35 — 4.60
Podophyllin	lb. — — 4.25
Potassium acetate	lb. .37 — .38
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.09 — .10
Bisulfate	lb. — — .40
Bromide Crystals, bulk....lb.	— — .19
Granulated	lb. — — .19
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .15

Potass. Carbonate, U.S.P....lb.	.12 — .14
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— — .45
U.S.P. purified	lb. — — .30
Chlorate, Imp., Powd....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	— — .42
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P....lb.	— — .65
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c....oz.	1.85 — 1.90
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb. 2.75 — 3.50
Hypophosphite, bulk	lb. — — .85
Iodide, bulk	lb. — — 2.60
Second Hands	lb. — — 2.60
Lactophosphate	oz. — — .90
Nitrate, see Saltpetre	
Oxalate, Neutral	lb. .50 — .60
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.15 — .16
Salicylate	lb. .75 — .85
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	.35 — .38
Tartrate	lb. — — .65
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .05
Powdered	lb. .03 — .04
Pyridin	gal. — — 1.75
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins...oz.	— — .70
1-oz. tins	oz. — — .78
*Imported, Java	oz. .68 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .70
Imported, Japanese	oz. .68 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .70
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins....oz.	— — .70
Alkaloid	oz. — — 1.05
Acetate	oz. — — 1.05
Arsenate	oz. — — 1.05
Benzoate	oz. — — 1.05
Citrate	oz. — — 1.05
Dihydrochloride	oz. — — 1.05
Dihydrobromide	oz. — — 1.05
Quinine Dicarbonate	oz. 2.00 — 3.00
Ethyl Carbonate	oz. 1.25 — 1.50
Ferrocyanide	oz. — — 1.05
Formate	oz. — — 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz. — — 1.17
Hydriodide	oz. — — 1.05
Hydrobromide	oz. — — .96
Hydrochloride	oz. — — .96
Japanese	oz. .85 — .90
Hydrochlor. & Urea	oz. — — 1.05
Hypophosphite	oz. — — 1.05
Lactate	oz. — — 1.05
Phenolsulfonate	oz. — — 1.08
Phosphates	oz. — — .96
Salicylate	oz. — — .96
Tannate	oz. — — .70
Tartrate	oz. — — 1.05
Valerate	oz. — — 1.75
Quinidine Alk., crystals, tinsoz.	— — .96
Sulfate, tins	oz. — — .71
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Resale	lb. 1.95 — 2.00
Technical, See Intermediates	
Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	— — .23
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19 — .20
Rosewater, triple	gal. — — 1.30
Saccharin, U.S.P. ....lb.	— — 2.25
Resale	lb. 2.05 — 2.10
Salicin, bulk	lb. 4.00 — 4.25
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	— — .75
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	.142.00 — 145.00
Powdered	lb. 143.00 — 146.50
Seiditz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	— — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots...oz.	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nucleinate	oz. .30 — .36
Resale	oz. .25 — .28
Proteinate	oz. — — .34
Colloidal	oz. — — 1.60

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Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.18	—	.20
"Conti'scase	—	—	14.00
Powd., U.S.P., bbls....lb.	.33	—	.34
Green, U.S.P.lb.	.064	—	.074
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.lb.	.12	—	.15
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P....lb.	.53	—	.70
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls.lb.	.024	—	.024
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	—	—	.20
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Cacodylate .....lb.	3.50	—	4.05
Caustic, U.S.P., See Soda. Hydroxide			
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10....lb.	.13	—	.16
Granular, c.b., 10....lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	—	—	.074
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIIIlb.	—	—	.60
VIII .....lb.	—	—	.60
Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	—	—	.73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals....lb.	—	—	1.96
Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.18
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.75
Iodide, bulk....lb.	—	—	.30
Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05	—	.054
Oxalate, Neutral ....lb.	.45	—	.55
Peroxide ....lb.	—	—	.38
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	—	—	.07
Recryst. ....lb.	—	—	.13
Pyrophosphate....lb.	—	—	.14
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.28
Resale ....lb.	—	—	—
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.65	—	1.75
Needle Crystals .....cwt.	—	—	2.25
Sulfocarbonate ....lb.	.25	—	.27
Spartein Sulfate ....lb.	.60	—	.70
Strontium Brom Cryst., blk.lb.	—	—	.29
Carbonate, pure ....lb.	—	—	.28
Iodide, bulk ....lb.	—	—	3.25
Nitrate, Kegs ....lb.	.42	—	4.24
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.70	—	.75

Strychnine Alkld., cryst....oz.	—	—	1.45
Alkaloid, Powd. ....oz.	—	—	1.35
Acetate ....oz.	—	—	1.60
Glycerophosphate ....oz.	—	—	1.70
Hydrobromide ....oz.	—	—	1.70
Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	—	1.60
Hypophosphite ....oz.	—	—	1.80
Nitrate ....oz.	—	—	1.60
Phosphate ....oz.	—	—	1.70
Sulfate, crystals, bulk....oz.	—	—	1.15
Sugar of Milk, Powder....lb.	.174	—	.18
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots....oz.	—	—	.38
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P....lb.	—	—	5.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	4.75
Sulfur, roll, bbls....100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure....100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.174	—	.214
Lac Sulfur ....lb.	.08	—	.10
Tartar Emetic, tech....lb.	.34	—	.37
U.S.P. ....lb.	.39	—	.40
Talcum, Amer., bags....100 lbs.	—	—	1.40
Purified .....lb.	—	—	3.50
Terpin Hydrate ....lb.	.50	—	.53
Theobromine Alkaloid ....lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P....lb.	4.90	—	5.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Tin dichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls....lb.	—	—	.40
Metallic, Crystals ....lb.	.27	—	.28
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromophenol ....lb.	—	—	.90
Trional ....oz.	—	—	.47
Veratrine Sulfate ....oz.	—	—	2.50
Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	—	2.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	—	—	gal.
Yohimbin, Hydchl. ....oz.	1.22	—	1.30
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip.lb.	—	—	12.50
Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.37
Nitrate ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Iodide, bulk ....lb.	—	—	.42
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls....lb.	—	—	.375
Stearate ....lb.	—	—	.17
Sulfate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.24
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks....ton	11.00	—	12.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks....ton	17.00	—	18.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls....100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls....100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
70 p.c., bbls....100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.00
80 p.c., bbls, Com'l.100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls, pure....100 lbs.	10.16	—	10.41
Glacial, bbls....100 lbs.	10.00	—	11.25
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c....lb.	.15	—	.16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c....lb.	.35	—	.37
Pure, 40 p.c....lb.	—	—	.40
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls....lb.	.07	—	.074
48 p.c. in carboys....lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys....lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys....lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid ....lb.	.32	—	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c....lb.	.10	—	.124
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark....lb.	.045	—	.05
22 p.c., light....lb.	.052	—	.06
44 p.c., dark....lb.	.099	—	.10
44 p.c., light....lb.	.12	—	.13
66 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	.16
80 p.c., Imported....lb.	—	—	.15
Mixed, Nitric ....unit	.084	—	.084
Sulfuric ....unit	.01	—	.01
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbybs....100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys....100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.25
Iron Free cbybs, 18 deg.			
100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
22 deg. ....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys....lb.	.054	—	.06
38 deg. carboys....lb.	.054	—	.064
40 deg. carboys....lb.	.064	—	.07
42 deg. carboys....lb.	.064	—	.074
Oxalic, bbls....lb.	.145	—	.15
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech....lb.	.13	—	.18
Syrup, 65 p.c....lb.	.20	—	.22
Pyrolygous, Tech....gal.	.12	—	.18
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks....ton	11.00	—	12.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks....ton	17.00	—	18.00

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Acid, Sulf., 20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton 21.00	-23.00	Antimony chloride, liq.	lb. .15	.17	Copper Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.25	5.75
40 p.c. oleum.	ton 35.00	-40.00	Anhydrous	lb. .50	.55	Imported	100 lbs. - - -	- - -
60 p.c. oleum.	ton 65.00	-75.00	Oxide	lb. .07	.07 1/2	Tartrate (verdigris substitute)	lb. - - -	.30
Sulfurous com.	lb. .12	.14	Sulfide, Crimson	lb. - - -	.60	Copperas, wks.	100 lbs. .75	1.00
Tannic, Tech.	lb. .65	.80	Golden No. 1.	lb. - - -	.35	Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb. .08 1/2	.09
Tungstic	lb. 1.00	-1.05	Vermillion	lb. - - -	.55	Liquid, 40 deg.	lb. .05	.06
Acetone	lb. .12 1/2	.13	Tartrolactate	lb. - - -	.47	Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb. .05 1/2	.06 1/2
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb. - - -	.40	Arsenic, white	lb. .06	.06 1/2	Sulfide	100 lbs. 2.25	3.25
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb. .45	.50	Red	lb. .11	.12	Flake White	lb. .09 1/4	.10 1/2
Alum, ammonia, lump.	lb. .03 1/4	.04	Barium, chloride	ton 52.00	-75.00	Fluorspar, Powdered	ton 30.00	.35
Imported	lb. .03 1/4	.04	Imported	ton - - -	- - -	Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines.	ton 22.50	.25
Ground	lb. .04	.04 1/2	Blinoxide	lb. .21	.22	Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.	ton 16.00	.17 1/2
Powdered	lb. .04 1/4	.04 1/2	Imported	ton - - -	- - -	Imported	ton 35.00	.40
Chrome	lb. .07 1/2	.10	Carbonate	ton 73.00	-85.00	Fusel Oil, crude.	gal. - - -	1.50
Potash Lump	lb. .05 1/4	.06	Imported	ton - - -	- - -	Refined	gal. - - -	3.25
Imported	lb. .05 1/4	.06 1/4	Nitrate	lb. .09 1/4	.10	Kieselguhr	100 lbs. 1.75	2.00
Powdered	lb. .06	.06 1/4	Imported	lb. .07	.08	Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb. .12	.13 1/2
Ground	lb. .06 1/4	.06 1/2	Barytes, floated, white.	ton 28.00	-30.00	White Cakes	lb. .11 1/2	.12
Chrome	lb. .07	.09	Blanc Fixe,	ton 70.00	-85.00	Granulated	lb. .11 1/2	.12 1/2
Soda, Ground	100 lbs. 3.50	-4.00	Imported	ton 40.00	-42.00	Brown Cakes	lb. .10 1/2	.11 1/2
Aluminum chloride, carbonyls.	lb. .04	.05	Bleaching Pd.	f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs. 2.25	-2.50	Arsenate, powdered	lb. .15	.18
Anhydrous	lb. .38	.45	Export, F.A.S.	ton 100 lbs. - - -	.25 1/2	Paste	lb. .08	.10
Sulfate Iron free.	100 lbs. 2.50	-3.00	Second Hands, Spot.	100 lbs. - - -	.25 1/2	Nitrate	lb. - - -	.15
Commercial	100 lbs. 1.85	-2.40	*Second Hands, wks.	100 lbs. - - -	.25 1/2	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb. .07 1/2	.07 1/2
Alumnum hydrate light.	lb. .20	-22	Bromine, Purified.	lb. - - -	- - -	Red, American	lb. .08	.08 1/2
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb. - - -	.31	Calcium Acetate	100 lbs. - - -	- - -	Sulfate, basic white.	lb. .06 1/4	.07
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb. .07 1/4	.09 1/4	Arsenate	lb. .18	.19	White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.	lb. .06 1/2	.07 1/4
20 deg.	lb. .06 1/4	.08 1/4	Carbide	lb. .04 1/4	.05	Lithopone	lb. - - -	- - -
18 deg.	lb. .05 1/4	.07 1/4	Carbonate	lb. 100 lbs. 1.15	-1.75	Imported	lb. .05 1/2	.06
16 deg.	lb. .05 1/4	.07 1/4	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton - - -	.28 1/2	Lime, hydrate.	lb. .01	.01 1/2
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb. .28	-30	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton - - -	.35 1/2	Acetate	100 lbs. - - -	.20
Imported	lb. - - -	- - -	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton - - -	.35 1/2	Nitrate	ton - - -	.40
Carbonate, imp.	lb. .08	.09	Anhydrous	lb. .14	.15	Sulfur, Powd.	lb. .10 1/2	.12
Lactate	lb. - - -	.17	Lactate	lb. - - -	.13 1/2	Magnesite	ton 70.00	.72
Nitrate	lb. .07 1/4	.07 1/4	Nitrate	ton - - -	.40	Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs. 1.85	2.00
Persulfate, bulk	lb. - - -	.50	Chlorine, liquid	lb. .08	.15	Imported	lb. 1.05	.15
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb. .07	.07 1/4	Carbon bisulfite, C.L. & less.	lb. .06 1/2	.07 1/2	Carbonate, tech.	lb. .06	.08
Imported	lb. .06 1/2	.07	Carbon black	lb. .12	.20	Chloride, fused, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton 36.00	.40
Granulated, white	lb. .07 1/2	.07 1/4	Carbon tetrachlor, C.L. & Less.	lb. .10 1/2	.12	Imported, fused & gran.	ton 32.00	.36
Imported	lb. .07	.07 1/2	Cobalt Oxide	lb. 2.00	-2.25	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton 38.00	.42
Lump	lb. .15	-16	Copper Carbonate	lb. .19	.21	Fluosilicate, 30% soln.	100 lbs. 8.00	.10 1/2
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.	100 lbs. 2.40	-2.75	Cyanide	lb. .60	.63			
Bulk, wks.	100 lbs. - - -	.26 1/2	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. .24	.28			

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Barium Chloride
Strontium Nitrate
Barium Nitrate
Nitrite of Soda
Salt Cakes
Strontium Carbonate
Distilled Water
Battery Solutions

ACIDS

Acetic
Sulphuric (all strengths)
50%-60%-66%-98%
Oil of Vitriol
Oleum 20% to 65%
Electrolyte
Muriatic (all strengths)
Nitric (all strengths)
Aqua Fortis
Mixed
Dipping

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Heavy Chemicals

Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20	—	.31	Potass. Prussiate, red	lb.	.26	—	.28	Sodium Nitrite	lb.	.06½	—	.07	
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.	ton	55.00	—	60.00	Yellow	lb.	—	—	.22	Peroxide	lb.	.25	—	.30	
85-90 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	70.00	Sulfate	unit	—	—	1.00	Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.06	—	.07	
Sulfate	lb.	.20	—	.22	Titanium Oxalate	lb.	—	—	.55	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½	
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	—	.45	Shipment, imptd.	lb.	—	—	.33	Technical	lb.	.04½	—	.04½	
Salts, single	lb.	—	—	.14	Salt, tech.	ton	12.00	—	15.00	Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25	—	.38	
double	lb.	.11	—	.12	Salt Cake, bulk	ton	17.00	—	20.00	Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.14½	
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	5.00	—	5.50	Saltpetre	lb.	.07½	—	.09½	40 deg.	ton	100 lbs.	3.12½	—	3.30
Orange Mineral	lb.	.11	—	.13	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	1.85	—	2.00	Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	1.10	—	2.00	
Paris Green	lb.	.23	—	.26	Basis, 48 p.c.wks.bgs.100 lbs.	lb.	1.47½	—	1.50	Silcofluoride	lb.	.07	—	.08	
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	—	.50	Dense, 58 p.c. bags.100 lbs.	lb.	—	—	2.25	Sulfate, GIB salt	lb.	1.50	—	2.00	
Imported	lb.	—	—	Imported	Basis 48 p.c. wks.bgs.100 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—	1.52½	Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.05½	
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.35	Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.90	—	4.00	Imported	lb.	—	—	.04½	
Imported	lb.	—	—	.30	Basis 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.90	—	3.00	30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.03½	—	.03½	
Oxychloride	lb.	.45	—	.50	Ground	76 p.c. wks.100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.25	Sulfite, Crystals	lb.	.08½	—	.04	
Sesquisulfide	lb.	—	—	.42½	Sodium Acetate	lb.	.04	—	.044	Dessicated	lb.	.09½	—	.10½	
Trichloride	lb.	.60	—	.65	Aluminum Sulfate	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00	Thiocyanate (Sulfocyanide)	lb.	.50	—	.52	
Plaster of Paris	bbbl.	4.25	—	4.50	Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.40	Strontrium Nitrate	lb.	.18	—	.20	
Potash Caustic, 88-92.	lb.	.08	—	.10	Bichromate	lb.	—	—	Imported	lb.	.10	—	.11		
Imported, c.i.f.	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Bisulfate, bulk, wks.	ton	5.00	—	5.50	Carbonate	lb.	.25	—	.26	
70-75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.04½	—	.05	Sulfur Chloride, red	lb.	.05	—	.06		
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.10½	—	.11	Solution 32-40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.35	—	2.00	Yellow	lb.	.04½	—	.05	
Powered	lb.	.13	—	.13½	Carbonate Sal. bbbls.100 lbs.	lb.	1.70	—	2.00	Sulfur Dioxide lq. cyl.	lb.	.08	—	.09	
Binoxalate, tech.	lb.	.40	—	.42	Chlorate	lb.	—	—	Sulfur, crude	ton	20.00	—	.25		
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.04½	—	.05	Imported	lb.	—	—	Flour Com'l. bbbls.	100 lbs.	1.45	—	.20		
Hydrated	lb.	—	—	Chloride, tech.	ton	12.00	—	15.00	Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	.36		
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	—	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.30	Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	—	—	1.00		
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	—	73-76 p.c.	lb.	.25	—	.26	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.34	—	.36		
96-98 p.c.	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Imported 120%	lb.	.26	—	.26½	Tin, bichloride 30 p.c. Sol'n.	lb.	.09½	—	.10	
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.13	128 p.c.	lb.	.27	—	.27½	Crystals	lb.	.27	—	.40	
Powdered, American	lb.	.13	—	.13	Fluoride	lb.	.10	—	.12	Oxide	lb.	.38	—	.40	
Imported, pow. & crys.	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Hydrosulfite	lb.	—	—	Tetrachloride	lb.	.19½	—	.21		
Imported, c.i.f., (duty ½)c.	lb.	—	—	Hyposulfite, Crys.,bbbls.100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Whiting	ton	100 lbs.	1.15	—	.175	
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	.70	—	.75	Granulated	lb.	—	—	Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18		
Shipment	unit	—	—	Granulated	lb.	—	—	Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	—	.08½			
Metabisulfite	lb.	.28	—	.30	Imported fus'd & gran.	lb.	.11½	—	.11½	Granulated	lb.	.11½	—	.11½	
Perchlorate	lb.	.14	—	.16	Cyanide	lb.	.43	—	.46	Imported fus'd & gran.	lb.	.04½	—	.06½	
Permanganate, Com'l.	lb.	.16	—	.22	Oxide, French	lb.	.11	—	.12½	Cyanide	lb.	.43	—	.46	
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	—	—	—	Double refined, Gran.	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Oxide, French	lb.	.08	—	.09		
*Nominal															



Soda Ash 58%
Caustic Soda 76%
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Special Alkali
Bicarbonate of Soda U. S. P.

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Coal-Tar Products

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.07						
.30						
.07						
.08%						
.04%						
.38						
.14%						
3.50						
2.00						
.08						
Carbazol						
2.00						
Greylac Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.						
2.00						
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.75	—	1.00		
1.00						
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	—	.53		
Resale, drums included.	gal.	.25	—	.31		
90 p.c.	gal.	.25	—	.31		
Carbazol	....	.85	—	1.00		
Greylac Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.	....	.65	—	.70		
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.75	—	.75		
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.17	—	.20		
Cresote oil	gal.	.20	—	.22		
Dip, oil	gal.	.31	—	.36		
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08%	—	.09%		
Flake	lb.	.07%	—	.08%		
Second Hands	lb.	.07	—	.07%		
Pheno, Gov't Surplus....	lb.	.12	—	.17		
Open Market	lb.	.09	—	.10%		
Natural	lb.	.15	—	.16		
Pitch, various grades....	ton	14.00	—	18.00		
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.25	—	.31		
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.264	—	.29		
50 p.c.	gal.	.38	—	.41		
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	—	.34		
Xylene, 10 deg dist. range.	gal.	.35	—	.41		
5 deg. dist. range....	gal.	.40	—	.46		
Nitration, 2 deg. range....	gal.	.45	—	.51		

Intermediates

.29%						
.40						
.36						
.10						
.21						
.21						
Acid 1, 2, 4.	lb.	—	—	1.00		
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.30	—	1.40		
Technical	lb.	1.10	—	1.25		
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.50	—	.60		
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	—	1.70		
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	—	.45		
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.52	—	1.55		
Acid Gamma	lb.	2.25	—	2.70		
Acid H	lb.	1.00	—	1.10		
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	—	.80		
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	—	1.65		

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta).	lb.	2.40	—	2.50		
Acid Naphthionic, Crude....	lb.	.65	—	.70		
Refined	lb.	.70	—	.75		
Acid Neville & Winther's....	lb.	1.40	—	1.50		
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.35	—	.40		
Anhydride	lb.	.40	—	.50		
Acid Picramic	lb.	.75	—	.80		
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	—	.45		
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.18	—	.20		
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.26	—	.28		
Acid Tobias	lb.	.27	—	.40		
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.27	—	.40		
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	—	1.50		
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	.18	—	.20		
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.40	—	1.65		
o-Hydrochloride	lb.	1.50	—	1.75		
o-Aminonaphthalene	lb.	2.50	—	2.75		
Aniline Oil, (drums extra).	lb.	.18	—	.20		
Ailine Salt	lb.	.26	—	.30		
p-Anisidine	lb.	.00	—	.05		
Technical	lb.	1.65	—	1.70		
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75		
25 p.c. paste	lb.	.90	—	.95		
Bayer's Salt	lb.	—	—	1.00		
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.45	—	.50		
Benzidine Base	lb.	.95	—	1.05		
Sulfate	lb.	.75	—	.80		
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	.30	—	.32		
Benzylchloride, redistilled.	lb.	.35	—	.37		
Bromobenzene	lb.	.20	—	.22		
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.10	—	.14		
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	—	2.50		
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	—	5.60		
Dianisidine	lb.	4.75	—	5.00		
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	—	.17		
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	—	.20		
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.06	—	.07%		
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.00	—	1.10		
Dimethylsulfide, drums ext.	lb.	.45	—	.50		
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	—	1.00		
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	—	.60		
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.21	—	.25		
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	—	.30		
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	—	.35		
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	—	.27		
Diphenylamine	lb.	.65	—	.71		
Diphenyloxide	lb.	—	—	.90		
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	—	—	.40		
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.55	—	.60		
"G" Salt	lb.	.70	—	.80		
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.35	—	1.50		
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	—	.50		
Michler's Ketone	lb.	.10	—	.12		
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	—	—	4.00		
Monooethylaniline	lb.	1.10	—	1.25		
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.15		
Refined	lb.	1.10	—	1.25		
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.30	—	.34		
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.30	—	.32		
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	—	—	1.05		
Sublimed	lb.	1.70	—	1.75		
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	—	.90		
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.77	—	.82		
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.50	—	.65		
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.10	—	.12		
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	—	.40		
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	—	.35		
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	—	.32		
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	—	.80		
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	—	.80		
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.60	—	2.75		
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	—	4.00		
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	—	—		
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.15	—	.17		
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.18	—	.20		
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.80	—	.85		
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	—	1.60		
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	—	1.50		
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.70	—	1.75		
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.30		
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	—	2.25		
Phosgene	lb.	—	—	.75		
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.40	—	.50		
"R" Salt	lb.	.60	—	.65		
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.50	—	1.55		
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	—	.30		
Metanilate	lb.	1.40	—	1.46		
Naphthionate	lb.	.70	—	.75		
Picramate	lb.	.70	—	.75		
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.06	—	.10		

Phthalic Anhydride

A co-operative agreement was signed in 1917 between certain manufacturers and the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of developing the manufacture of Phthalic Anhydride under a new process originated in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

This process was patented and bears U. S. Patent No. 1,284,888. Phthalic Anhydride produced commercially under U. S. Patent No. 1,284,888 does not have a melting point of 130.0 degrees Centigrade.

Any person or persons producing, buying or using Phthalic Anhydride of this quality other than that which is produced by The Walker Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., are infringing on U. S. Patent No. 1,336,182 and lay themselves liable to suit for infringement.

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THE temperature at which organic chemicals freeze or solidify from their liquid state is one of the best indications of their purity.

Our refined Dinitrobenzene has a minimum freezing point of 83.0°C. which shows it to be vastly superior to the cruder grades usually available. It is practically free from isomeric impurities and therefore unsurpassed for making meta-nitroaniline and meta-phenylenediamine.

If you wish, further details and a sample can accompany our quotation to cover your entire requirements.

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Dyestuffs Department,

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Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb. .70	— .75
Thiocarbanilide	lb. .40	— .45
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb. .40	— .45
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb. .15	— .25
Tolidine	lb. 1.20	— 1.25
Sulfate	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Tolidine, Mixed	lb. .45	— .50
o-Toluidine	lb. .25	— .27
p-Toluidine	lb. 1.25	— 1.28
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. 1.10	— 1.20
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb. .75	— .80
Xylylidine	lb. .45	— .50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb. .80	— 1.10
Blue	lb. 1.00	— 3.60
Brown	lb. .80	— 1.50
Fuchsin	lb. 1.50	— 2.50
Green	lb. 2.00	— 4.00
Orange II	lb. .50	— .65
Orange III	lb. .50	— .40
Red	lb. .85	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb. .85	— 1.25
Violet	lb. 1.60	— 6.80
Azo Yellow	lb. —	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb. 3.50	— 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb. 3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosin	lb. 7.50	— 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb. 1.15	— 1.20
Indigo, conc.	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb. 1.50	— 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb. 1.50	— 1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb. 6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb. .60	— 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb. 4.00	— 6.00
Ponceau	lb. 1.00	— 1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb. .65	— .75
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb. 1.20	— 1.80
Uranine	lb. 8.00	— 10.00
Wool Green S.	lb. 2.00	— 5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb. .60	— .75
Sky Blue, conc.	lb. 1.50	— 3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb. —	— .80
Blue 2B	lb. .60	— .80
Brown R	lb. .85	— 1.00
Brown G	lb. 1.25	— 2.00
Bordeaux	lb. 1.75	— 2.50
Fast Black	lb. —	— .75
Fast Pink	lb. 3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red	lb. 2.35	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb. 1.50	— 2.25
Fast Yellow	lb. 2.60	— 3.50
Violet con't.	lb. 1.10	— 2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb. 2.00	— 2.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb. 1.25	— 1.40
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb. 2.00	— 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb. .90	— 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb. 2.50	— 4.00
Geranin	lb. 8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb. 7.00	— 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb. .70	— 1.00
Blue	lb. 1.25	— 2.00
Orange	lb. .95	— 1.00
Red III	lb. 1.65	— 2.00
Scarlet	lb. 1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb. 1.25	— 1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. .90	— .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb. .20	— .25
Blue	lb. .60	— 1.00
Brown	lb. .35	— .60
Green	lb. 1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb. .75	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb. 4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb. —	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb. 10.00	— 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb. 1.55	— 1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb. .60	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb. .85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb. .65	— 1.00
Chrome Blue	lb. .75	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb. .80	— 1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb. 1.80	— 1.00
Chrome Red	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb. .65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin	lb. 2.30	— 2.60

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb. 6.00	— 6.50
Auramine O	lb. 1.80	— 2.35
Auramine OO	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. .70	— .90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb. 1.00	— 1.20
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb. 3.50	— 4.00
Chrysoldin R	lb. .75	— .90
Chrysoldin Y	lb. .75	— .85
Crystal Violet	lb. 5.00	— 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb. 8.00	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb. .45	— .50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb. 3.00	— 3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb. 2.85	— 5.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb. —	— .70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb. —	— .40
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb. 2.50	— 3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb. 8.50	— 10.00
Safranine	lb. 2.75	— 3.25
Victoria Blue B.	lb. 2.75	— 3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb. 5.40	— 6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Victoria Green	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Victoria Red	lb. 7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 7.00	— 8.00
Violamine R & B	lb. 4.00	— 5.00

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PASSAIC, N. J.

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ANTHRAQUINONE

SUBLIMED SUBLIMED PASTE

Sanborn
Chemical Works
PUTNAM, CONN.

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.00	—	.25
Cochineal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	.22
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nugalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06	—	.07
Aleppy	lb.	.06	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05	—	.06
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders	lb.	.18	—	.20

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts include quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.22
Triple	lb.	.22	—	.24
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.12	—	.14
Udbear, French	lb.	—	—	
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	

Flavine	lb.	.90	—	.125
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.18	—	.26
Crystals	lb.	.24	—	.26
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25

Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.13
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.08	—	.13

Jaage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.				

Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.08
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	—	—	.75
*Technical	lb.	—	—	.65
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Soluble	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spray yolk	lb.	.35	—	.45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.09	—	.11
Yolk Oil	lb.	—	—	.35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.09	—	.11
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.11
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.10
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.09

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.03
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.45	—	2.73
Sago Flour	lb.	.04	—	.04
Starch, Powd. bags	100 lbs.	1.88	—	2.16
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	1.78	—	2.06
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.054
Imported, duty paid	lb.	—	—	.08
Taploca flour, high grade	lb.	.03	—	.04
Medium grade	lb.	.02	—	.03
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, Jl	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	20.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	19.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	—	—	20.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	63.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	—	—	43.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	40.00

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PRODUCERS OF

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....	.02	—	.0234
Powdered, 60 p.c. ....	.0534	—	.06
Decolorized .....	.06	—	.09%
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq.....	.0734	—	.08%
Common .....	.0534	—	.06
Cubes, Singapore .....	.08	—	.08%
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....	.0414	—	.04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....	.0414	—	.04%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....	.08	—	.08%
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan.....	.0414	—	.05
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....	.0534	—	.08%
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....	.09	—	.09%
Oak Bark, liquid, 25-25 p.c.tanb. Tanks .....	.05	—	.05%
Barrels .....	.0414	—	.04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.b. Barrels .....	.0314	—	.03%
25 p.c. tan, bleaching.....	.0414	—	.05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....	.0414	—	.04%
Clarified .....	.05	—	.05%
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks .....	.0114	—	.0134
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....	.02	—	.02%
Sumac, liiquid .....	.0734	—	.00

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)	
Cod Newfoundland	gal. .42
Tanks	lb. — .40
Domestic, prime	gal. — —
Degras American	lb. .0314
English	lb. .0314
Neutral	lb. .08
	— .12

Herring	gal. .30	—	.32
Horse	lb. .05	—	.0514
Lard, prime	gal. —	—	.97
Off prime	gal. —	—	.57
No. 1	gal. —	—	.67
No. 2	gal. —	—	.65
Menhaden, Light strained.....	gal. —	—	.41
Yellow, bleached	gal. —	—	.43
Extra, bleached, winter.....	gal. —	—	.45
Blown	gal. —	—	.52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.gal. —	33	—	.35
Tanks, wks.	gal. —	—	.32
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. —	—	1.28
30 deg., cold test.	gal. —	—	1.00
Pure	gal. —	—	.92
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....	lb. —	—	.11%
No. 2	lb. —	—	.10%
No. 3	lb. —	—	.0914
Red Distilled	lb. —	—	.0714
Saponified	lb. —	—	.0714
Salmon, tanks, Coast.....	gal. —	—	.35
Sod	gal. —	—	.44
Sperm bleached winter			.46
38 deg., cold test.....	gal. —	—	1.70
45 deg., cold test.....	gal. —	—	1.65
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....	lb. .09	—	.0914
Double pressed	lb. .0914	—	.10
Triple pressed	lb. .1014	—	.11
Tallow acidless	gal. —	—	.82
Whale, natural winter.....	gal. —	—	.60
Bleached, winter	gal. —	—	.65
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....	lb. .0414	—	.0414
No. 2	lb. .0314	—	.0414

(Chicago Markets)

Lard City, Steam.....	lb. .0914	—	.0914
Compound	lb. .1014	—	.1014
Stearine, lard	lb. —	—	.1214
Oleo	lb. —	—	.0714
Tallow, edible	lb. .08	—	.09
City, Special, loose.....	lb. .06	—	.0614

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....	lb. .11	—	.1114
Cases	lb. —	—	.1214
No. 3	lb. .1014	—	.1014
China Wood Oil, bbls.....	lb. .1414	—	.15
"Coast, bbls.	lb. —	—	—
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....	lb. .1314	—	.1314
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.	lb. .0914	—	.0914
"Tanks, Spot	lb. —	—	.0814
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb. .10	—	.1014
"Tanks	lb. —	—	.0914
Manila, tanks, coast.....	lb. —	—	.0714
Edible	lb. .11	—	.1114
Copra, c.i.f., N. Y.....	lb. —	—	.0414
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb. .1014	—	.1014
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb. .0734	—	.08
Barrels	lb. .0814	—	.0814
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	lb. .09	—	.0914
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks	lb. .07	—	.0714
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb. .08	—	.09
"White	lb. —	—	.1014
Winter, yellow	lb. .1014	—	.1014
"Nominal	lb. —	—	—



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ALBATEX..... Soluble Wool Oil Base
BOERITE..... Wool Scouring Oil
NOPCOCASTOR..... Turkey Red Oil 75%
NOPCOCORN..... Alizarine Assistant
NOPCOV..... Silk Throwing Oil

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Caustic Potash 88/92% Fused and Broken
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Chloroform U. S. P. and Tech.
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Oxide "B. & S." Brand
Acetate Soda
Barium Chloride Prime White Crystal
Naphthalene Refined Flake and Ball
"Cyanegg" Sodium Cyanide 96/98%
Cyanide Mixture
R. & H. Case Hardener
Permanganate Potash U. S. P.
Sal Ammonia, Granl. White and Rough Gray
Barium Nitrate
Strontia Nitrate
Lithopone
Epsom Salts U. S. P. and Tech.

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709-717 Sixth Ave., Cor. 41st St.

NEW YORK

Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	— — .67
10 barrel lots.....gal.	— — .70
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	— — .72
Double boiled.....gal.	— — .73
Raw tanks.....gal.	— — .62
English, Shipments, bbls.gal.	.56 .59
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.15 — 1.20
Edible.....gal.	1.60 — 2.00
Foots.....lb.	.08½ — .084
Shipment.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Palm, Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07½ — .07½
Bonny Old Calabar.....lb.	.06½ — .064
Niger.....lb.	.06½ — .06½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	.08½ — .08½
Imported.....lb.	.08½ — .08½
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.11 — .11½
Crude, f.o.b. milli. tanks.....lb.	.08 — .08½
*Oriental, coast tanks.....lb.	.08 — .084
*Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	— — .09½
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.09½ — .094
Poppy Seed.....gal.	2.50 — 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.83 — .85
Tanks, Coast.....lb.	— —
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.95 — 1.00
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.20 — 1.25
*Imported.....lb.	— —
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.10 — .10½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	— —
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	— — 37.00
Columbia.....	— —
New Orleans.....ton	— —
Corn Cake.....short ton	— —
Meal Chicago.....short ton	— — 30.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	42.00 — 43.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	— —
*Nominal	— —

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-deck)	
Spirits, Turpentine, in bbls.gal.	— — .81
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	— — —
Destructive distilled, bbls.gal.	— — —
Pitch Prime.....bbl.	— — 6.00
Rosins, B.....	5.65
D.....	5.65
E.....	5.65
F.....	5.65
G.....	5.70
H.....	5.70
I.....	5.80
K.....	6.25
M.....	6.60
N.....	6.90
WG.....	7.25
WW.....	7.75
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	.36 — .37
Second run.....gal.	.38 — .39
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	— — 10.00
Retort.....bbl.	— — 10.00

Fertilizer Materials

*Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble bags.....100 lbs.	2.40 — 2.75
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	— — 4.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.ton	30.00 — 32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	— — 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	3.50 & .10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.30 — 2.40
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	3.00 & .10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines

Florida pebble, 68-72%.....ton	5.00 — 7.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	8.00 — 9.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	.75 — .80
Sulfate.....unit	— — 1.00

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	17.00 — 18.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	— —
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.55 — 4.75
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium.....lb.	4.40 — 1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	— — 3.00
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	13.30 — 13.67½
Electrolytic.....cwt.	— — 13.67½
Casting.....cwt.	— — 12.75
Graphite, crude, Amorphous.....ton	16.50 — 45.00
Flake.....lb.	.05 — .07½
Iridium.....oz.	— — 160.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co. ....cwt.	— —
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	4.70 — 4.80
Magnesitum, 99 p.c. ....lb.	— — 1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	.22 — .25
Mercury.....flask	— — 43.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	— — 41.00
Shot.....cwt.	— — 43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	— — 45.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00 — 65.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	— — 80.00
Silver.....oz.	— — .99½
Foreign.....oz.	— — .66½
Tin Straits.....cwt.	29.75 — 30.00
Banca.....cwt.	— —
American, pure.....cwt.	29.50 — 29.62½
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	— — 29.50
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese.....	— — 2.50
Bolivian.....	2.50 — 3.00
Scheelite, Amer.	— —
Japanese.....	2.50 — 2.75
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	— — 5.00
Spot.....cwt.	— — 5.10

FOR PROMPT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

Caustic Potash
Permanganate of Potash
Sal Ammoniac
Wood Flour

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 644-652 GREENWICH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....	lb.	—	.66
No. 2	lb.	.55	.60
No. 3	lb.	.45	.48
Agaric, white	lb.	—	1.35
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.24	.26
Sweet	lb.	—	.35
Meal	lb.	—	.35
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	8.00
Grey	oz.	—	25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	.08½
Powdered	lb.	.13	.14
Balm of Gilead Buds.....	lb.	.65	.70
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....	lb.	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00
Russian, whole	lb.	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	—	2.60
Cascara Amarga	lb.	—	.50
Castoreum	lb.	4.00	4.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....	lb.	.06	.06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	.04½
Civet	oz.	2.75	2.80
Cochineal, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.48
Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.30	.32
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.32
Spanish Apples	lb.	.35	.38
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....	lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large	lb.	—	.75
Small	lb.	—	.75
French	lb.	.18	.20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....	lb.	.30	.45
Reeds	lb.	.70	.72
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	—
Spanish	lb.	1.10	1.20
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.13	.14
Guarana	lb.	—	.80
Honey Calif.	lb.	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb. .30 — .32
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb. .30 — .32

Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)

Russian

Kamala

Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb. .04 — .05

Leeches

C. — .850

Lime Juice, clarified.....gal. .60 — .75

Lupulin

lb. — 1.25

Lycopodium

lb. 1.60 — 1.70

Manna, large flake.....lb. .73 — .75

Small flake

lb. .50 — .55

Moss, Iceland

lb. — — .09

Irish, Bleached

lb. — — .10

Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz. 16.00 — 17.00

Tonquin

oz. 18.00 — 20.00

Grain, Cab.

oz. 25.00 — 27.00

Tonquin

oz. 33.00 — 35.00

Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals

Nutgalls, Chinese

lb. .16 — .17

Aleppy

lb. .13 — .14

Nux Vomica, whole

lb. .10 — .11

Powdered

lb. .15 — .16

Quassia Chips

lb. — — .09

Sandalwood, Chips

lb. — — .35

Ground

lb. — — .40

Scammony, resin

lb. — — 1.25

Spermaceti, blocks

lb. .30 — .31

Storax, liquid. tech.

lb. — — 1.25

Gen., U.S.P.

lb. — — 1.30

Tamarinds, bbls.

lb. .03½ — .04

Kegs

per keg — — 3.00

Tar, Barbadoes

gal. 1.25 — 1.40

Turpentine, Venice, True.....

lb. .60 — .65

 Artificial

lb. .12 — .13

Spirits, See Naval Stores

*Nominal

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para

South American

lb. .25 — .27

lb. .31 — .32

Fir, Canada

gal. 12.00 — 13.00

Oregon

gal. 1.45 — 1.55

Peru

lb. — — 1.50

Tolu

lb. .30 — .35

BARKS

Angostura

lb. — — .25

Basswood Bark, pressed

lb. .14 — .15

Barberry (tree)

lb. — — .28

Bayberry

lb. — — .12

Blackhaw of Root

lb. .27 — .28

of Tree

lb. .16 — .17

Buckthorn

lb. .08 — .10

Canella alba

lb. — — .68

Cascara Sagrada

lb. .11 — .13

Cascarilla, quilla

lb. — — .35

Siftings

lb. .20 — .28

Chestnut

lb. .09 — .10

Cinchona, Red quills

lb. .30 — .35

 Broken

lb. .18 — .23

Yellow, U.S.P.

lb. .18 — .20

Condurango

lb. — — .18

Cotton Root

lb. .14 — .15

Cramp (true)

lb. — — .45

Cramp (so-called)

lb. — — .09

Dogwood, Jamaica

lb. — — .09

Elm, Select, bbls.

lb. .32 — .33

Grindling

lb. .14 — .16

Powdered

lb. .16 — .18

Fringe Tree

lb. .26 — .27

Flock

lb. .07 — .07½

Lemon Peel

lb. — — .09

Mezereon

lb. — — .11

Oak, red

lb. — — .06

White

lb. — — .06

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Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.06	—	.07
Sweet	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.16	—	.17
Northern	lb.	.16	—	.17
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.17	—	.18
of Fruit	lb.	.17	—	.18
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	—	—	.15
Select	lb.	.25	—	.26
Simaruba	lb.	—	—	.15
Soap whole	lb.	—	—	.07
Crushed	lb.	.10	—	.11
Wahoo of Root	lb.	—	—	.60
of Tree	lb.	.25	—	.26
Willow, Black	lb.	—	—	.06
White	lb.	—	—	.15
White Pine Rosed	lb.	—	—	.06
White Poplar	lb.	—	—	.04
Wild Cherry—				
Thin Green Rosed	lb.	.16	—	.18
Thick Rosed	lb.	.10	—	.12
Thin Natural	lb.	.09	—	.10
Thick Natural	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	—	—	.08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cassia Fistula	lb.	—	—	.10
Castor	lb.	.03	—	.03½
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	—	.22
St. John's Bread.	lb.	.06	—	.09
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Para	lb.	.80	—	.90
Surinam	lb.	.85	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	5.50	—	6.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
South American	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Green Label	lb.	1.85	—	2.00

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.90	—	1.00
XX	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fish	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.35	—	.40
Juniper	lb.	—	—	.08
Laurel	lb.	—	—	.04
Poke	lb.	—	—	.18
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	—	.12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sloe	lb.	.14	—	.15

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.11	—	.12
Borage	lb.	—	—	.28
Calendula Petals, Imp.	lb.	—	—	.50
Chamomile, Hungarian	lb.	.21	—	.24
Roman	lb.	—	—	—
Clover Tops	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dogwood	lb.	.15	—	.16
Elder	lb.	.25	—	.30
Insect, open whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Closed whole	lb.	—	—	—
Powder, Pure	lb.	.36	—	.38
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.lb.	lb.	—	—	.25
Kousso	lb.	—	—	1.25
Lavender	lb.	.27	—	.40
Linden, with Leaves	lb.	.12	—	.13
Without Leaves	lb.	.24	—	.25
Malva, blue	lb.	—	—	.38
Black	lb.	—	—	1.00
Mullein	lb.	—	—	.75
Orange	lb.	—	—	.50
Peony, red	lb.	—	—	.45
Poppy, red	lb.	—	—	.50
Saffron, American	lb.	—	—	1.35
Valencia	lb.	—	—	13.75
Violet	lb.	—	—	.75
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

*Nominal

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	—	—	.50
Cape	lb.	.08	—	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	—	.40
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	—	.160
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.26	—	.27
Seconds	lb.	.22	—	.33
Sorts Amber	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.22
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	—	.150
Sunattra	lb.	.25	—	.27
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list	lb.	—	—	—
Catechu	lb.	—	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.75	—	.80
Damar	lb.	.20	—	.21
Euphorbiun	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.55
Galbanum	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Gambier	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Gamboge	lb.	—	—	1.00
Guaiac	lb.	.30	—	.37
Karaya, Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Kino	lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic	lb.	—	—	.55
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.43	—	.45
Sorts	lb.	.40	—	.42
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Tears	lb.	.15	—	.20
Opium, See fine chem. list	lb.	—	—	—
Sandarac	lb.	.27	—	.32
Scammony Resin	lb.	—	—	1.40
Senegal, pickled	lb.	.16	—	.17
Spruce	lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Miscl. Drugs	lb.	—	—	—
Thus	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	2.85	—	2.90
No. 2 to No. 6	lb.	1.00	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Turkish	lb.	1.00	—	2.20

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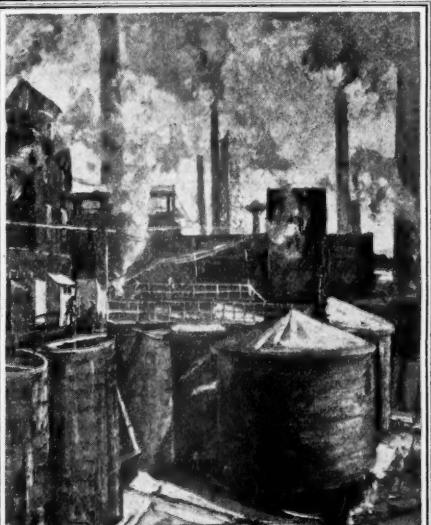
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Crude Drugs

SHELLAC		Laurel		lb. .03½ .04	ROOTS	
D. C.	lb. — — .82	Life Everlasting	lb. — — .06		Aconite, U. S. P.	lb. .20 — .33
Fine Orange	lb. — — .75	Liverwort	lb. .28 — .30		Aletris (Unicorn true)....	lb. .34 — .35
Second Orange	lb. — — .70	Lobelia	lb. .14 — .15		Alkanet	lb. — — .14
T. N.	lb. .64 — .66	Matico	lb. — — .20		Althea, cut	lb. .10 — .11
Ground reg.	lb. .65 — .67	Marjoram, German	lb. — — .21		Whole	lb. .08 — .09
Regular bleached	lb. — — .75	French	lb. .12½ — .14½		Angelica American	lb. — — .19
Bone Dry	lb. — — .77	Motherwort Herb	lb. — — .14		Arnica	lb. — — .50
LEAVES AND HERBS		Pennyroyal	lb. .08 — .12		Arrowroot, American	lb. — — .08
Aconite	lb. .28 — .30	Peppermint, American	lb. .14 — .20		Bermuda	lb. — — .
Balmony	lb. .15 — .16	Pichi	lb. .10 — .11		St. Vincent	lb. .04 — .04½
Belladonna	lb. .14 — .15	Plantain	lb. — — .15		Bamboo Brier	lb. — — .06
Boneset, leaves and tops....	lb. .09 — .10	Pulsatilla	lb. — — .60		Bearfoot	lb. .06 — .06½
Buchu, short	lb. — — 1.25	Queen of the Meadow	lb. — — .07		Belladonna	lb. .14 — .15
Long	lb. — — 1.10	Rose, pale and red....	lb. .25 — .48		Berberis Aquifolium	lb. .18 — .20
Cannabis, true, imported....	lb. — — —	Rosemary	lb. .04½ — .05		Beth	lb. .17 — .18
American, (no assay)....	lb. — — .20	Rue	lb. .25 — .30		Blood	lb. .14 — .15
U. S. P.	lb. — — .30	Sage, Dalmatian	lb. .05 — .06		Blueflag	lb. .32 — .33
Catnip	lb. .10 — .15	Greek	lb. .04 — .04½		Bryonia	lb. — — .18
Chestnut	lb. — — .06	Spanish	lb. .04½ — .05		Burdock	lb. .11 — .12
Chiretta	lb. — — .22	Savory	lb. .10 — .12		Calamus, bleached	lb. — — .35
Coca, Huanuco	lb. — — —	Senna, Alexandria, whole....	lb. .58 — .60		Unbleached, natural	lb. — — .12
Truxillo	lb. — — .50	Half Leaf	lb. .20 — .22		Cohosh, black	lb. .08 — .09
Coltsfoot	lb. .08 — .09	Siftings	lb. .10 — .11		Blue	lb. .08 — .10
Corn Silk	lb. .06 — .06½	Powdered	lb. .15 — .18		Colchicum	lb. .15 — .17
Damiana	lb. .10 — .11	Tinnevelly, Jobbing	lb. .14 — .16		Colombo, whole	lb. .02 — .04
Deer Tongue	lb. — — .09	Grinding	lb. .06 — .09		Comfrey	lb. .30 — .32
Digitalis	lb. .10 — .12	Pods	lb. .07½ — .08		Culver's	lb. .15 — .16
Eucalyptus	lb. — — .06	Powdered	lb. .08 — .10		Cranesbill	lb. — — .14
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .11 — .12	Sideritis, cut	lb. — — .22		Dandelion, Imported	lb. .08½ — .09
Grindelia Robusta	lb. — — .10	Skullcap, Western	lb. — — .20		Doggrass, U. S. P., cut....	lb. .12 — .14
Hempbane	lb. .22 — .24	Spearmint, American	lb. — — .20		Echinacea	lb. — — .35
Henna	lb. .18 — .20	Squaw Vine	lb. .15 — .16		Elecampane	lb. .12 — .13
Horehound	lb. .09 — .10	Stramonium	lb. .14 — .15		Galangal	lb. .10 — .11
Jaborandi	lb. .34 — .36	Tansy	lb. .16 — .22		Gelsemium	lb. .14 — .15
		Thyme Spanish	lb. .06½ — .07		Gentian	lb. .07½ — .08
		French	lb. .09 — .09½		*Nominal	
		Uva Ursi	lb. .04 — .04½			
		Witch Hazel	lb. — — .10			
		Wormwood, imported	lb. .15 — .16			
		Yerba Santa	lb. .11 — .12			

Acetic Acid

Commercial—Redistilled
Pure—Glacial

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Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.39	—	.40	Seneca	lb.	.75	—	.80	Foenugreek	lb.	.02½	—	.03
See Spices					Serpentaria	lb.	—	—	.90	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	—	3.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22	Chilian	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern wild	lb.	6.00	—	8.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.30	—	.32	Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	—	.08
Southern wild	lb.	5.00	—	7.00	Stripped	lb.	—	—	.50	Larkspur	lb.	—	—	.17
Gold Seal	lb.	—	—	3.25	Spikenard	lb.	.20	—	.21	Lobelia	lb.	—	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	3.95	—	4.00	Squill, white	lb.	.05	—	.06	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	.10
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	—	.35	Stillingia	lb.	.10	—	.10½	Bombay, Brown	lb.	—	—	.06½
White	lb.	—	—	.15	Stone	lb.	—	—	.15	California, Brown	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.16	Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Yellow	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.48	—	.50	Aleppy	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07	—	.08
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	China	lb.	.06	—	.06½	English, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Unicorn false, See Helonias					Danish, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Rio whole	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	True, See Aletris					Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.11	—	.12	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Jalap, whole	lb.	.13	—	.16	Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	Turkish	lb.	—	—	.08½	
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.23	—	.25	Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	Blue Indian	lb.	.04½	—	.05	
Kava Kava	lb.	—	—	.17	SEEDS				White Indian	lb.	.07	—	.07½	
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	.75	Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	Quince	lb.	1.25	—	1.50	
Licorice, "Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	.06	Star	lb.	.15	—	.16	Rape South Amer.	lb.	.04	—	.05
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06	—	.07	Spanish	lb.	.14½	—	.15	Japanese, small	lb.	—	—	.08
Selected	lb.	.21	—	.28	Annatto	lb.	.03	—	.03½	Sabadilla	lb.	—	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.43	Canary, Morocco	lb.	—	—	Stavesacre	lb.	—	—	.23	
Lovage	lb.	.45	—	.50	South American	lb.	.03	—	.03½	Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.24
Manaca	lb.	—	—	.20	Caraway, African	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.11	—	.12	Dutch	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Kombe	lb.	—	—	.35
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.85	—	.115	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Decorated	lb.	.38	—	.40	South American	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Verona	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Celery	lb.	.13	—	.13½	Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.11	Colchicum	lb.	.20	—	.22	*Levant	lb.	—	—	.130
Fingers	lb.	.85	—	1.00	Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	Cassia Buds	lb.	.12	—	.13	
Patarei Brava	lb.	—	—	.28	Morocco Unbleached	lb.	.05½	—	.06	China, Selected, mats	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Pellitory	lb.	—	—	.08	Bleached	lb.	—	—	Saigon, assortment	lb.	.23	—	.25	
Pink, true	lb.	—	—	.85	Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.14	—	.18	
Pleunisy	lb.	—	—	.10	Dill	lb.	.06	—	.06½					
Poke	lb.	—	—	.09	Fennel, French	lb.	—	—						
Rhatany	lb.	.10	—	.11	German	lb.	—	—						
Rhubarb					Flax, whole	per bbls.	—	—						
High Dried	lb.	.40	—	.42	Ground	lb.	—	—						
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45										
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.45	—	.48										
Mexican	lb.	.40	—	.42										
Seammony Root	lb.	—	—	.05½										

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Penang	lb.	.48	.50
Ginger, African	lb.	.09	.09½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.39	.40
Fancy Bold	lb.	.40	.42
Japan	lb.	—	.09
Cochin lemon	lb.	—	.12½
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.37	.38
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.35	.36
Batavia	lb.	.28	.30
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	—	.17½
75s-80s	lb.	.21	.22
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.08	.08½
White	lb.	.13½	.14
Peppers, Red, Mombasa	lb.	.32½	.33
Cherries	lb.	.20	.21
Bombay	lb.	.20	.22
Japan	lb.	.38	.39
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04	.04½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20	.22
Bees, white	lb.	.34	.35
Yellow, clean	lb.	.15½	.17
Crude	lb.	.12½	.13
Candelilla	lb.	.25	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	.56
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.45	.46
No. 2, North Country	lb.	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	—	.15
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.07½	.08
White	lb.	.08½	.10
Japan	lb.	.21	.22
Montan, crude	lb.	—	.05
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, brown	lb.	—	.20
Green	lb.	.22	.24
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.06	.07
Ref'd 118-120 deg.	lb.	.04½	.05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils	lb.	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	.525	.675
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	.550	.600
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	—	—
Sweet	lb.	.40	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.28	.32
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	.105
Rectified	lb.	1.40	.150
Anise Technical	lb.	.57½	.60
U. S. P.	lb.	.65	.70
Bay	lb.	2.25	.235
Bergamot	lb.	5.15	.550
Artificial	lb.	—	3.00
*Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	—	.275
*Crude	lb.	—	.185
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	.350
Cade	lb.	.70	.80
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.60	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	.80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.09	.10½
Japanese white	lb.	.23	.25
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.00	.325
Rectified	lb.	4.00	.425
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	—	.160
Crude	lb.	—	.140
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.20	.130
Lead, Free	lb.	1.30	.140
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	.170
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	.85
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.35	.38
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	15.00	.1600
Leaf	lb.	2.00	.225
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.40	.42
Java	lb.	.75	.80
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.45	.260
Bottled	lb.	2.50	.260
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	.72
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	.10.00
Croton	lb.	1.10	.120
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	.675
Cumin	lb.	5.00	.525
Dill	lb.	—	.450
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	.200

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1.80	Rosemary, U.S.P.	lb. .55	— .65
6.25	Tech.	lb. .42	— .45
4.23	Sandalwood, East India	lb. —	7.25
4.00	West Indian	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
6.75	Sassafras, natural	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
2.75	Artificial	lb. .51	— .53
.73	Savin	lb. —	— 5.00
1.75	Spearmint	lb. 2.75	— 3.00
.60	Spruce	lb. —	.75
4.00	Tansy, Amer.	lb. 7.50	— 7.75
1.15	Tar, bbls.	gal. .30	— .32
.80	Refined, U.S.P., cans.	gal. —	— 1.00
1.30	Thyme, red, U.S.P.	lb. 1.10	— 1.15
3.25	White, U.S.P.	lb. 1.20	— 1.30
2.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
1.10	Wine, heavy	lb. —	— 3.00
0.00	Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
3.25	Genuine Gaultheria	lb. 5.00	— 5.25
5.00	Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.	lb. —	.35
0.00	Wormseed Baltimore	lb. 3.50	— 3.60
3.25	Wormwood Dom.	lb. 11.75	— 12.50
1.10	Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.	lb. 12.00	— 15.00
2.35	Manila	lb. 25.00	— 32.00
2.25	Artificial	lb. —	— 10.00
3.10			

Oleoresins

1.00	Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
1.90	Capiscum	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
2.00	Cubeb	lb. 7.00	— 7.50
2.15	Ginger	lb. 3.00	— 3.30
1.15	Malefern	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
2.25	Mullein (so-called)	lb. —	— 5.00
1.75	*Orris, domestic	lb. —	— 20.00
1.00	Imported	lb. —	— 22.00
2.25	Pepper, black	lb. —	— 6.00
1.75	Vanilla	lb. 8.75	— 10.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black	oz. —	— .80
Ambergris, gray	oz. —	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb. .02%	.03%
Civet	oz. 2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb. .12	— .13
Lanolin anhydrous	lb. .16	— .17
Musk Cab., pods.	oz. 16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains.	oz. 25.00	— 27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.	oz. 38.00	— 35.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.	oz. 18.00	— 20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb. ....	.09	— .10
Verona	lb. .06	— .07
Powdered, Gran.	lb. .08	— .12
Rice Starch	lb. .15	— .16
Talc, Italian	ton 45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French	ton 27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic	ton 18.00	— 20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol	lb. —	— 1.75
Borneol	lb. —	— 3.50
Citronellol	lb. 10.00	— 15.00
Citral	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Eucalyptol	lb. .90	— .95
Eugenol	lb. 3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol	lb. 2.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Linalool	lb. 6.50	— 7.00
Menthol	lb. 4.75	— 4.85
Rhodinol	lb. 15.00	— 18.00
Safrol	lb. .65	— .70

Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb. 8.50	— 4.50
Amyl, Butyrate	lb. —	— 2.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Anisic Aldehyde	lb. —	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb. 1.25	— 1.40
Free From Chlorine	lb. 1.60	— 1.80
Benzyl Acetate	lb. 1.25	— 1.50
Benzyl Alcohol	lb. 1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
Bromstyrol	lb. —	— 6.25
Cinnamic Acid	lb. —	— 3.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb. —	— 4.50
Citronellal	lb. —	— 2.50
Coumarin	lb. —	— 3.75
Resale	lb. —	— 3.75
Diphenyloxide	lb. .80	— .90
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb. 4.75	— 5.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb. 5.50	— 6.00
Heliotropin	lb. —	— 3.00
Indol, C. P.	oz. —	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb. 9.50	— 10.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb. —	— 17.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb. 4.50	— 4.75
Methyl Cinnamate	lb. —	— 6.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb. 10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb. —	— .35
Mirbane, red, drums extra.	lb. .13	— 13%
Musk, Amiette	lb. 19.00	— 20.00
Musk, Ketone	lb. —	— 15.00
Musk, Xylene	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Nerolin	lb. —	— 2.50
Phenylacetalddehyde	lb. 9.00	— 11.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Phenylethylalcohol	lb. 7.50	— 8.50
Terpineol, C. P.	lb. .45	— .60
Vanillin	oz. .60	— .65
Violet, artificial (ionone)	lb. —	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals	lb. —	— 2.50

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ALBUMEN—50 cs., O. Gross, Hankow **ALCOHOL**—150 drs., Chatham & Phenix National Bank, Havana; 100 drs., Order, Havana; **Denatured**, 33 drs., N. Y. Industrial Alcohol Co., Acetone

ALMONDS—25 cks., Anachingi, Valencia; 2 bgs., Colonial Co., Palermo; 100 bgs., Birdsong Bros., Bari; 100 bgs., T. M. Dueche & Co., Bari; 100 bgs., Wood & Selick, Bari; 500 pkgs., Order, Valencia; 15 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 40 bgs., G. Galvaneo, Naples

AMINOPYRIN—20 cs., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—10 cs., 30 kgs., 10 cks., 10 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 15 cks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool

ANTIMONY—Red, 350 kegs, Heemsoth, Basse & Co., Havre; **White Oxide**, 395 bgs., O. Gross, Hankow

ASPIRIN—1 cse., McKesson & Robbins, Manila

BALSAM—Copaiba, 90 cs., Order, Para

BARIUM SALTS—Chloride, 45 cks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 45 bbls., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 162 bbls., American Kreuger & Toll Corporation, Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 36 cs., Murphy, Bordeaux; 40 cks., P. Uhlich & Co., Hamburg

BEANS—Cocoa, 3,000 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad; 500 bgs., Colonial Bank of New York, Trinidad; 150 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 300 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Carupano; 1,000 bgs., Yglesias &

Co., Carupano; 60 bgs., R. Desvergne, Carupano; 1,000 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 100 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 200 bgs., G. A. Stafford & Co., Sanchez; 124 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 73 bgs., G. A. Miller, Inc., Puerto Plata; 500 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Guayaquil; 2,660 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Guayaquil; 3,000 bgs., Order, Guayaquil; 750 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bahia; 1,000 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., Bahia; 88 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Puerto Plata; 400 cks., Gabbau & Co., Baracoa; 320 cks., R. Fabien & Co., Baracoa; 50 bgs., Daarnhouter & Co., Rotterdam; 126 cks., Broederman & Litzrodt, Port Limon; 143 cks., Knapp & Van Nosstrand, Port Limon; 1,050 cks., Fruit Dispatch Co., Port Limon; 1,576 bgs., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 200 bgs., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 72 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 500 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 21 bgs., H. A. Astlett Co., Para; 33 bgs., J. L. Hachtmann & Co., Port de Paix; 250 bgs., Huttlinger & Strulla, Port de Paix; 150 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 10 cks., W. & A. Leaman, Miragaone; 96 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 19 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 40 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Santo Domingo; 329 bgs., Michelen & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 318 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 80 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 350 bgs., Bank of New York, Trinidad; 500 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 58 pkgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 125 bgs., Innes & Co., Puerto Plata; 1,000 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 12 bgs., Camacho Roldan & Van Sickel, Central American Ports; 278 bgs., E. Maurer & Co., Cape Haitian; 58 bgs., J. L. Hachtmann & Co., Port de Paix; 200 bgs., Huttlinger & Strulla, Port de Paix; 500 bgs., Powder, 102 cts., G. Hensden, Jr., Rotterdam; 57 cs., H. Hamstra & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Eastern Trading Agency, Rotterdam; **Castor**, 679 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., St. Vincent; 2,896 bgs., Order, Bombay; 4,174 bgs., Order, Santos; 20 bgs., S. L. Brinley, Port de Paix; 70 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; **Vanilla**, 28 cs., Thurston & Braudich, Vera Cruz; 44 cs., Order, Bordeaux; 6 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux

BITTERS—500 cs., J. W. Wupperman, Trinidad

BLANC FIXE—45 cks., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., London

BRANDY—100 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Bordeaux

BRONZE POWDER—1 cse., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 29 cs., Ladenburg, Neumond & Co., Hamburg; 12 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg

CARBON BLOCKS—4 cks., Morgan Crucible Co., London; 3 cs., Morgan Crucible Co., London

CASEIN—200 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 834 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

CHALK—1 bg., Trans American Trading Co., Gothenberg; 1,000 tons, Taintor Trading Co., London; 500 bgs., 200 cks., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol; 60 bbls., Schietellin & Co., Bristol

CHEMICALS—48 pkgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen; 46 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 38 cs., 9 cks., 45 carboys, Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 55 bbls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 30 bgs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Antwerp; 136 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg

CINCHONIDINE—35 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Manila

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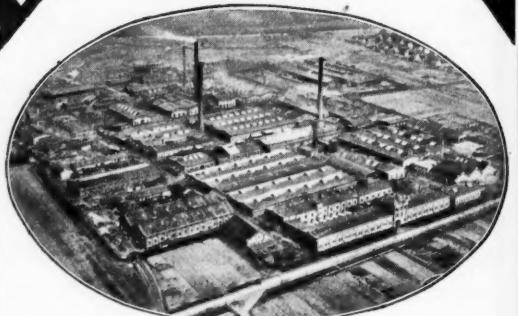
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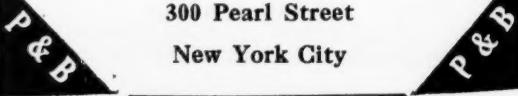
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Analytical Chemicals	Textile Industry
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CLAY—200 tons, L. Knowles, Bristol; 128 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; 100 tons, Paper Makers Mfg. Co., Bristol; 100 tons, Hammond & Gillespie, Bristol; **China**, 100 bgs, Order, Bristol; **Raw**, 20 scks., J. Goehel & Co., Bremen

COLORS—5 bbls., Parsons Trading Co., Vera Cruz; 25 cs., Geigy Co., Havre; 8 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 1 ck., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 2 csks., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., London; 1 keg, H. R. Ackerman, London; 2 kegs, Order, London; 1 bx, 1 cse., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 1 bx, P. C. Kuyper & Co., Liverpool; 3 csks., International Forwarding Co., Antwerp; 18 drs., 3 csks., Ciba Co., Antwerp; **Alizarine**, 3 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 1 csk., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Bronze**, 21 cs., T. Reissner, Bremen; 15 cs., T. Reissner, Rotterdam; **Earth**, 50 csks., C. J. Osborn & Co., Bremen

COPRA—19 bgs., Baker Cocoanut Co., Kingston

DEXTRIN—200 bgs., Hale Trading Corporation, Hamburg

DIVI DIVI—1,982 bgs., S. D. C. Henriquez, Rio Hache; 2,243 bgs., Schmoel Fils & Co., Tucaracas

DRUGS—3 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 50 bgs., Reisig & Co., Havre; 5 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Manila; 29 cs., A. Joensson & Co., Rotterdam

ERGOT—9 bxs., Order, Liverpool; 13 cs., Cooper & Cooper, Inc., Lisbon

EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 5 csks., W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool; Quebracho, 294 bgs., First International Bank, Boston, Buenos Aires; 32,356 bgs., J. T. Crosby, Buenos Aires; 5,125 bgs., J. T. Crosby, Montevideo; Rennet, 2 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Copenhagen

FLOWERS—Lavender, 9 bls., Anderson & Huber Co., Marseilles; 183 bls., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles

FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, London; 250 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., London; 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bristol

GELATIN—10 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre; 21 cs., P. C. Zuhlike, Rotterdam; 2 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; **Powdered**, 125 csks., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

GLUE—400 scks., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 1 bx, Order, Leith; 1 cse., 147 cs., W. E. Miller, Bordeaux; 29 bbls., Order, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—405 cs., Murphy, Bordeaux

GUM—23 scks., Colonial Raw Products Co., Lisbon; 246 bgs., 33 cs., S. Wintbourne, London; 39 bgs., 2 bskts., 3 cs., Toch Bros., London; 63 bgs., Order, Bombay; 328 cs., Order, London; 25 bbls., Order, Bordeaux; Chile, 2 scks., F. L. Husking, Inc., Tampico; 1,241 bls., Mexican Exp. Co., Vera Cruz; 11 bds., H. Triest, Vera Cruz; 12 bgs., J. A. Medina & Co., Progreso; 236 bgs., American Chicle Co., Progreso; Copal, 376 bgs., Order, Antwerp; **Dammar**, 50 cs., International Banking Corporation, Singapore; 100 cs., Order, Singapore; **Ghatty**, 62 cs., Thurston & Braithwaite, Bombay; **Karaya**, 134 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Mastic**, 5 cs., G. Anastassakis, Chio; **Tragacanth**, 213 bgs., Order, Bombay

HERBS—58 bgs., G. Anastassakis, Chio; **Medicinal**, 3 cs., S. Carnaro, Palermo

HOPS—20 bbs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 20 bbs., Rode & Worght, Hamburg

IODINE—Resublimed, 1 cse., McKesson & Robbins, Manila

IRON OXIDE—10 csks., C. B. Chrystal, Liverpool; 75 csks., J. McNulty & Co., Liverpool; 21 csks., L. H. Butcher & Co., Liverpool; 22 csks., Order, London

LIME JUICE—22 csks., 1 bbl., A. D. Strauss & Co., Rousseau Dominica; 5 csks., Middleton & Co., Rousseau Dominica

KAPOC—410 bbs., Raymond & Co., Manila; 2 bbs., H. A. Attstelt Co., Para

LITHOPONE—100 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 110 bbs., Order, Hamburg; 800 csks., Nairn Lino Co., Rotterdam; 100 bbs., American Krueger & Toll Corporation, Hamburg

LEAVES—Belladonna, 41 bbs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; **Palm**, 1 cse., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Hamilton

LICORICE—125 cs., A. M. Leslie & Co., Marseilles

MAGNESITE—94 bbls., A. Kraemer & Co., Rotterdam; 360 bbs., Order, Rotterdam; **Calcinated**, 125 csks., H. J. Baker & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM SALTS—491 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen; **Carbonate**, 1 cse., McKesson & Robbins, Manila; **Chloride**, 81 csks., Guaranty Trust Co., Hamburg

NICKEL—40 bgs., Driver Harris & Co., Bristol

NUX VOMICA—296 bgs., Order, Calcutta

OCHRE—60 csks., Heller & Merz Co., Marseilles; 42 scks., Order, Marseilles

OPIUM—1 cse., Merck & Co., Smyrna

OLEO—10 csks., Order, Havre; 428 csks., J. Jelke & Co., Bordeaux; **Coconut**, 866 tons National City Bank, Manila; 873 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; 1,160 tons, Order, Manila; **Codliver**, 37 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Manila; **Colza**, 50 csks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; 20 csks., Mac-Miller Candle Co., Havre; **Linseed**, 1,000 bbls., Netherlands Oversea Trading Corporation, Rotterdam; 1,144 bbls., American Linseed Co., Rotterdam; 196 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 144 bbls., Order, Dundee; 172 bbls., Order, Leith; 591 bbls., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Bristol; 1,732 bbls., Order, Bristol; **Olive**, 1 csk., 1 cse., Colonial Co., Palermo; 7 cs., G. Ascione, Bari; 225 cs., E. Penna, Genoa; 15 cs., J. J. Norton, Genoa; 360 cs., Order, Genoa; 59 bbls., Order, London; 35 cs., Fiske & Brown, Marseilles; 100 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 16 cs., Y. B. Tehonin, Beyrouth; 35 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Grasse; 8 cs., G. Gricco, Naples; 2 cs., R. Gulep, Naples; 47 bbls., Order, Piraeus; 200 cs., Order, Bordeaux; 10 cs., F. Mauurras, Bordeaux; 12 cs., United Fruite Co., Bordeaux; 45 cs., C. H. Arnold Co., Bordeaux; **Palm**, 253 csks., Order, Liverpool; **Palm Kernel**, 750 bbls., National City Bank, Liverpool; **Peanut**, 60 csks., Mun Yick Lung & Co., Hongkong; **Sulfur**, 200 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bari; 300 bbls., Banco di Roma, Naples; **Tea**, 209 csks., Jardine Matheson & Co., Hankow; **Train**, 3 bbls., P. S. Aanonsen, Christiania; 3 bbls., T. Holmen, Christiania; **Wood**, 5 csks., Keystone Varnish Co., Hongkong; 62 bbls., Order, London

OILS—**ESSENTIAL**—15 cs., New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Vera Cruz; 1 cse., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bremen; 5 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Manila; 2 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., A. D. B., New York, London; 2 cs., Order, London; 1 drum, American Exchange National Bank, Liverpool; 5 csks., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles; 2 csks., A. C. De Belleuse, Marseilles; 8 csks., Order, Marseilles; 10 cs., Morana, Inc., Grasse; 17 cs., Ungerer & Co., Grasse; 4 cs., Delphi Products, Inc., Grasse; 11 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Grasse; 5 csks., G. Mantia, Palermo; **Angelica**, 1 cse., A. Chiris & Co., Rotterdam; **Bay**, 3 cs., Santoni & Co., Arroyo; **Caraway**, 1 drum, Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam; **Juniper Berry**, 1 drum, Dodge & Olcott Co., Rotterdam; 1 csk., American Express Co., Rotterdam; **Orange**, 10 cs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; 10 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Kingston; **Patchouli**, 5 carboys, Meadows Wye & Co., London

OZOKERIT—84 bgs., Order, Hamburg

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—2 cs., Merck & Co., Bordeaux

PIASSAVA—5 bbls., Willard, Hawes & Co., Bahia; 110 pkgs., F. H. Cone & Co., London; 534 bbls., F. H. Cone & Co., London; 20 bbls., F. H. Cone & Co., Antwerp

POTASSIUM SALTS—**Carbonate**, 19 csks., P. H. Petry & Co., Bremen; **Caustic**, 360 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; 5 drs., E. F. Drew & Co., Gothenberg; 38 drs., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 50 csks., Meadows Wye & Co., Gothenburg; **Prussiate**, 24 bbls., Superfos Co., Copenhagen

QUININE—2 bxs., H. K. Mulford, La Guayra

ROCHELLE SALT—66 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam; 14 csks., Order, London

ROOTS—1 bx, Order, Para; **Broom**, 35 pkgs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz; 202 pkgs., Order, Vera Cruz; **Dormant**, 1 cse., Maltus & Ware, Rotterdam; **Orris**, 57 bbls., Order, London; **Sarsaparilla**, 3 bbls., D. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico

ROSIN—4 cs., Ungerer & Co., Grasse

SAL AMMONIAC—1 csk., G. Buckland, Bremen; 45 csks., Bush, Beach & Gent, Rotterdam; 6 bbls., Merck & Co., London

SALT—300 bgs., C. F. Rutgers & Co., Bremen; 840 csks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool; 5,611 bgs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Silver**, 100 csks., Atlantic Transport Co., London

SEEDS—7 bgs., Stumm, Walter Co., Havre; 4 cs., A. Rolkier & Sons, Havre; 17 bgs., Herbst Bros., Havre; 3 bgs., Redden & Martin, Havre; 13 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 1 bg., Atlantic Transport Co., London; 11 bgs., Order, London; 13 scks., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Marseilles; **Caraway**, 200 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbs., Order, Marseilles; **Cardamom**, 20 cs., Order, Bombay; **Castor**, 655 bgs., Battery Park National Bank, Pernambuco; 3,312 bgs., K. Baker Castor Oil Co., Pernambuco; 12,171 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Colza**, 200 bgs., Louisville Seed Co., Havre; **Coriander**, 250 scks., Order, Marseilles; 275 bgs., Atlantic Transport Co., London; 500 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 981 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; **Flaxseed**, 60,115 bgs., National City Bank, Rosario; 42,804 bgs., W. H. Muller & Co., Rosario; 50,955 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; **Mustard**, 800 bgs., R. F. French & Co., Copenhagen; 343 bgs., A. Joensson & Co., London; 1 bg., Tice & Lynch, Liverpool; **Poppy**, 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; 31 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 202 bgs., L. C. Noisewell & Sons, Rotterdam; 300 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 10 bbls., Order, Constanza; **Blue**, 200 bgs., C. J. Spero & Son, Rotterdam; **Rape**, 200 bgs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 2 bgs., Tice & Lynch, Liverpool

SHELLAC—150 bgs., Goschen & Cunliffe, Bremen; 100 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Heidelbacher, Ickelheimer & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Marx & Rawolle, Calcutta

SOAP—20 cs., Yardley & Co., London; 30 cs., Park & Tilford, London; 198 cs., A. E. Tzifokes, Rettimo; 220 cs., Clyde S. S. Co., Bristol; 20 bbls., Clyde S. S. Co., Antwerp

SODIUM SALTS—115 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Acetate**, 251 cs., Murphy, Bordeaux; **Asb**, 338 bgs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 290 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 3 cs., E. F. Drew & Co., Gothenberg; 38 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 120 kegs., Meadows Wye & Co., Copenhagen; 500 kegs, Equitable Trust Co., Copenhagen; **Cyanides**, 100 cs., C. Hardy & Rupert, Havre; **Nitrate**, 51,479 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Tocopilla; 21,306 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; 5,213 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 1 cse., Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., Christiania; **Perborate**, 40 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Prussiate**, 34 csks., Order, Havre; 55 csks., Order, Liverpool; 95 csks., E. M. Sergeant Co., London; **Sulfide**, 36 drs., American Kreuger & Toll Co., Copenhagen; 101 drs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol; 48 csks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; **Yellow Prussiate**, 114 csks., Order, London

SPICES—**Cassia**, 600 bgs., 75 cs., Van Loan & Co., Hongkong; 5 cs., W. Tappenebeck, Manila; **Buds**, 100 cs., Van Loan & Co., Canton; 100 cs., Knickerbocker Mills Co., Canton; 100 cs., Arnhold Bros., Canton; **Rolls**, 250 cs., S. L. Jones & Co., Hongkong; **Ginger**, 2 bxs., G. H. Mans, Hongkong; 50 csks., E. Bennecke & Bros., Hongkong; 1 bx, Parsons Trading Co., Hongkong; 102 bgs., Order, London; 3 cs., Thomas & Piereson, Southampton; **Mace**, 28 cs., E. Boustedt & Co., Penang; 2 cs., 12 bbls., Catz American Co., Grenada; 1 cse., Catz American Co., Grenada; **Mustard**, 495 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London; 100 cs., Atlantic Transport Co., London; **Nutmegs**, 89 cs., S. Wertheimer & Son, Rotterdam; 119 cs., 28 bgs., Van Loan & Co., Rotterdam; 77 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 50 bgs., D. L. Silverman, Grenada; 31 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 158 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 10 bgs., Catz American Co., Grenada; **Pepper**, Black, 1,750 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 603 bgs., W. H. Miller & Co., Batavia; 660 bgs., Van Loan & Co., Singapore; 232 bgs., Order, Singapore; **White**, 160 bgs., Order, Singapore

SPONGES—3 cs., Lord & Taylor, Liverpool; 6 bls., F. Minglis, Piraeus; 18 bls., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana; 20 bls., J. Block, Inc., Havana

STRONTIUM NITRATE—76 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam

SUMAC—**Ground**, 700 bgs., Irving National Bank, Rio de Janeiro

TALC—1 cse., Kaskel & Kaskel, Havre; 100 bgs., Van Oppen & Co., Bordeaux

TAPIOCA—Flour, 2,061 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Batavia; 454 bgs., Spier Simmons & Co., Rotterdam; **Pearl**, 378 bgs., Paterson, Simon & Co., Penang; 2,172 bgs., Order, Penang

TARTAR—68 scks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 1,018 scks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; **Cream**, 100 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam; 100 kegs, Superfos Co., Rotterdam

THYMOL—9 cs., Irving National Bank, Barcelone

TURMERIC—254 bgs., L. E. Planson Co., London
WAX—7 bgs., J. L. Hachtmann & Co., Port de Paix; 3 cs., Noble & Co., Aux Cayes; Bees, 213 pkgs., Equitable Trust Co., Lisbon; 5 cs., Berizzi Bros. & Co., Mayaguez; 14 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 7 bgs., G. A. Miller, Inc., Puerto Plata; Black Mineral, 100 bgs., O. F. Stege, Hamburg; Carnauba, 514 bgs., Order, Pernambuco; Paraffin, 3 bgs., Order, Lunham & Moore, London; **WHITING**—156 bgs., Taintor Trading Co., London; **Powder**, 1,500 bgs., 100 bbls., Order, Antwerp

WINE, MEDICINAL—6 cs., J. Henry, Havre; 290 cs., J. Garneau Co., Lisbon; 121 cs., 60 cs., E. H. Nohn Import Co., Rotterdam; 1 pipe, 2 butts, E. & J. Burke, Ltd., London; 900 cs., J. Garneau & Co., London; 465 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Antwerp; 1,100 cs., Order, Bordeaux

ZINC—White, 30 lbs., Irving National Bank, Marseilles; 25 lbs., Order, Marseilles

Week Ending Nov. 19

CHALK—100 bgs., Order, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—3 cs., T. Nevin, London; 94 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 76 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 18 csks., Roesseler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 100 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 24 csks., 7 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 25 cs., 200 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 2 cs., United States Forwarding Co., Hamburg; 38 cs., Order, Hamburg; 34 csks., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 50 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 41 drs., 250 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Order, Hamburg; 21 cs., Starck & Co., Hamburg; 2 cs., Van Oppen & Co., Hamburg; 50 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 10 kegs, E. M. & F. Waldo, Antwerp

CHROME ALUM—8 csks., Cooper & Cooper, Rotterdam

COCOA BUTTER—50 bgs., Wood & Selick, Rotterdam; 355 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 305 bgs., Wood & Selick, Rotterdam; 66 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 331 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 102 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 484 bgs., Order, Hamburg

COPRA—606 bgs., Baker Cocoanut Co., Belize; 9,571 cse., H. W. Peabody & Co., Cebu; 920 cse., Babcock & Templeton, Manila; 388 cse., Franklin Baker Co., Manila; 542 cse., J. C. Murphy, Manila; 68 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Bahia

DECROLINE—112 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

DEXTRINE—300 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam; **White**, 150 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam

DIVI DIVI—1,27 bgs., Selma Mercantile Corporation, Curacao; 676 bgs., Paris & Co., Maracaibo

DRUGS—1 cse., Wells Fargo & Co., Vera Cruz; 10 cs., Merck & Co., London; 2 cs., G. W. Carrick & Co., Buenos Aires; 3 cs., Order, Hamburg

EARTH—2 bxs., A. C. Veatch, Port Limon; Pigment, 1 cse., W. P. Lough, Capetown; 516 bgs., Rockhill & Vietor, Hamburg

EGG POWDER—27 cs., Jardine, Matheson & Co., London

FLUOR SPAR—2 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Hamburg

FLOWERS-DRIED, 37 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Lavender**, 13 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles; 4 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles

GAYUBA—75 cse., A. Joensson & Co., Alicante

GERLATIN—44 cs., P. C. Zuhlike, Rotterdam; 40 bgs., Austin, Baldwin & Co., Antwerp; 16 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Hamburg; 3 cs., Shick Trading Co., Danzig; 3 cs., Shick Trading Co., Danzig; **Powdered**, 95 cse., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

GIN—10 cs., V. Palorsi, Liverpool; 2 cs., J. B. Nubrecht, London

GLUE—1 cse., Order, Antwerp; **Powder**, 150 bgs., Ellermans, Wilson Line, Hull

GLUESTOCK—7 bgs., American Trading Co., Buenos Aires

IRON OXIDE—238 bbls., C. K. Williams & Co., Malaga; 250 bbls., American Exchange National Bank, Malaga; 200 csks., Order, Hamburg; 50 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 110 csks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool; 36 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 57 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 35 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 14 csks., 1 bx., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool

JUICE-Concentrated Lime, 16 csks., Middle-ton & Co., St. Lucia; 3 csks., E. F. Darrel & Co., St. Lucia; 6 csks., Margoe Co., Dominica; 4 csks., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; 15 csks., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 6 csks., Middleton & Co., Dominica 14 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; Lemon, 40 csks., Des Pernines, Bordeaux KAINIT—408,217 kilos, Order, Hamburg

KAPOK—1,000 lbs., Asia Banking Corporation, Sourabaya; 446 bgs., G. Wittcomb Co., Sourabaya; 114 bgs., Order, Sourabaya; 700 bgs., C. Wittcomb Co., Sourabaya; 100 bgs., A. S. Cookman & Co., Sourabaya; 530 bgs., Excelsior Co., Boston, Sourabaya; 800 bgs., E. Ellis & Co., Sourabaya

OIL-Lubricating, 50 bbls., Order, London; **Mineral, White**, 10 bbls., Order, London; **Nut**, 285 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 142 csks., Paterson, Broadman & Knap, Hankow; 300 csks., Order, Hankow; **Olive**, 10 cs., L. Serra, Genoa; 1,600 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Genoa; 40 cs., Oceano Shipping Co., Genoa; 98 cs., Von Bremen Asche & Co., Genoa; 175 cs., T. Langmann, Inc., Genoa; 25 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 100 cs., Irving National Bank, Genoa; 150 cs., L. Gandhi & Co., Genoa; 150 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 40 cs., Raffaele Martorelli, Genoa; 3,456 cs., 100 bbls., Order, Genoa; 26 cs., Hudson Forwarding Co., Naples; 1 bbl., C. Colfaro, Naples; 1 cse., O. Oropallo, Naples; 3 cs., S. Bartolotta, Palermo; 6 csks., G. Riccoboni, Palermo; 9 cs., C. Friedenberg, Palermo; 12 cs., B. Batt, Palermo; 2 cs., E. Piero, Constantinople; 6 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Constantinople; 8 csks., Columbo Co., Catania; 10 bbls., C. Carini, Catania; 10 bbls., V. Malella, Messina; 6 bbls., G. Arena, Messina; 15 bbls., A. Cotroneo, Messina; 10 cs., G. Di Cario, Palermo; 2 cs., Colombo Co., Palermo; 26 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Palermo; 100 cs., Ocean Shipping Co., Palermo; 14 cs., Columbo Co., Palermo; 10 csks., Mazzola, Girolamo, Palermo; 20 cs., Order, Palermo; 300 cs., Musa Bros. & Co., Genoa; 600 cs., Tribuno & Garrick, Genoa; 250 cs., Pepe Co., Genoa; 500 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 125 cs., B. Redin, Inc., Genoa; 50 bbls., A. Fiore Co., Genoa; 200 bbls., C. Maturario, Genoa; 250 cs., State Bank of New York, Malaga; 42 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 1 bx., Wells Fargo & Co., Malaga; 157 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 50 bbls., S. E. Goldberg, Malaga; 325 cs., Order, Malaga; 742 cs., W. A. Taylor & Co., Taragona; 25 cs., Order, Leghorn; 6 csks., E. La Montagne & Sons, Bordeaux; 8 bbls., F. Tramontano, Naples; 2 csks., E. Martin & Co., Naples; 40 cs., Falcon Pkg. Co., Marseilles; 25 cs., 75 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Marseilles; 22 cs., Ungerer & Co., Grasse; 1 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Genoa; 327 cs., Von Bremen Asche & Co., Genoa; 50 bbls., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 100 cs., G. W. Sheldon Co., Geno; 4 bbls., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Almeria; 7 csks., S. D'Aloia, Almeria; 500 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 50 cs., J. Munro & Co., Genoa; 165 cs., J. Solar & Co., Genoa; 200 cs., J. Simonelli, Genoa; 20 cs., R. Giannello, Genoa; 200 cs., F. N. Giavi, Genoa; 200 cs., J. R. Dagnino & Co., Genoa; 50 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 2 cs., Carlo Trano, Naples; 9 cs., G. Ascone, Naples; 3 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 25 bbls., East River National Bank, Naples; 20 bbls., N. Monticelli, Naples; 100 bbls., Order, Naples; 4,687 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 bbls., J. Bertoli, Genoa; 250 cs., T. Pipitone, Genoa; 12 cs., New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Barcelona; **Palm**, 38 csks., Order, Liverpool; 1 cs., Order, Priok; **Palm Kernel**, 35 csks., Order, Hull; 304 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Peanut**, 60 cs., Mun Yick Lung & Co., Hongkong; **Rape**, 100 bbls., National City Bank, Hull; 400 bbls., Order, Hull; **Sulfur**, 300 bbls., Order, Constantinople; 100 bbls., G. Baccalas, Patras; 100 bbls., Corr Exchange National Bank, Naples; **Green**, 100 bbls., Order, Palermo; **Vegetable**, 2 pkgs., Order, Constanza; **Wood**, 118 bbls., Order, London; 154 bbls., H. Cornish & Co., London; 149 cs., American Pacific Co., Hankow; 300 bbls., Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Hankow; 5 csks., Keystone Varnish Co., Hongkong

OPIUM—25 cs., Order, Constantinople; 23 cs., Order, Constanza

PATCHOULI—40 bgs., Brown Bros., & Co., Penang

PHOSPHORUS—54 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; **Amorphous**, 140 cs., Mechanics & Metals Bank, Hamburg

PIASSAVA—130 bgs., F. H. Cone & Co., London; 58 bgs., F. H. Cone & Co., Liverpool; **PLUMBAGO**—5 bbls., G. F. Pellino, Colombo; 240 bbls., First National Bank, Colombo; 96 bgs., Order, Colombo

ROSIN—15 cs., Kuechler & Co., Trieste; 4 bbls., American Express Co., Antwerp

SACCHARINE POWDER—2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam

SAL AMMONIAC—22 csks., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam

SALT—6 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Liverpool; 443 bgs., Fidelity International Trust Co., Hamburg; 560 csks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool; **Chemical**, 49 csks., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **German Rock**, 15,423 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bremen

SEED—1 cse., Wells Fargo & Co., Vera Cruz; 376 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Vera Cruz; 65 bgs., American Express Co., London; 7 bbls., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 21 bbls., L. S. Holtzoff & Co., Rotterdam; 5 bbls., L. S. Holtzoff & Co., Havre; 18 bgs., Anderson Hillier Co., Hamburg; 15 bgs., A. Stalman & Co., Co., Hamburg; 4 bgs., A. Gesto, Almeria; 42 bgs., A. Gesto, Almeria; 1 bbl., A. De Gregorio & Co., Almeria; **Anise**, 240 bgs., Order, Malaga; **Caraway**, 250 bgs., W. Tappenberg, Rotterdam; 35 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 150 bgs., Fidelity International Trust Co., Rotterdam; **Cardamom**, 48 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 35 cs., National Bank, Colombo; 85 pkgs., Order, Colombo; **Citron**, 1 bg., Order, Colombo; **Colchicum**, 4 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Coriander**, 345 bgs., Order, Mar-selles; **Fescue**, 168 csks., Order, Brisbane; **Flax**, 44,853 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 33,586 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 70,043 bgs., Order, Rosario; **Mawah**, 70 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Mustard**, 100 bgs., C. G. Armstrong, Rotterdam; **Yellow**, 83 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Palm**, 50 cs., Order, Sydney; **Poppy**, 150 bgs., Jabung Bros., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., C. J. Spero & Sons, Rotterdam; **Blue**, 200 bgs., L. C. Naisawald & Sons, Rotterdam; **Black**, 75 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Daarnhove & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., A. Stalman & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., C. E. Armstrong, Rotterdam; 265 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Quince**, 2 bgs., A. Joensson & Co., London; **Rape**, 55 bgs., Order, Liverpool; **Sabadilla**, 109 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 65 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra

SULFUR—10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London

SUMAC—Ground, 350 bgs., Banca Dei Paesi Meridionali, Palermo; 700 bgs., Core & Herbert, Palermo; 700 bgs., Irving National Bank, Palermo; 210 bgs., National City Bank, Palermo; **Leaf**, 200 bgs., Order, Palermo

TALC—300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa; 100 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa; 90 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 300 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 400 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa; 120 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Genoa; 500 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 10 bgs., American Express Co., Durban

TAPIOCA—482 bgs., Catz Java Trading Co., Batavia; **Flake**, 730 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; **Flour**, 2,702 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 2,754 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 811 bgs., First National Bank of Boston, Sourabaya; 821 bgs., Order, Penang; 2,061 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Batavia; **Pearl**, 300 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 568 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; **Siftings**, 348 bgs., Bank of New York, Batavia

TARTAR—165 cse., Tartar Chemical Works, Alicante; 135 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 138 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Mar-selles; **Cream**, 75 bgs., Kachurin Drug Co., Palermo; 100 csks., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Palermo; 20 csks., Forwood & Selier, Palermo; 50 csks., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg

TEA WASTE—604 bgs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, London

TURMERIC—333 bgs., Order, London

WAX—Bees, 20 cs., E. A. Bround & Co., Lisbon; 233 pkgs., Irving National Bank, Lisbon; 20 cs., 20 bgs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 10 bgs., Schmoll Fils & Co., Rotterdam; 4 bgs., G. Preston, San Juan; 42 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Cuban Ports; **Cane**, 83 bgs., Order, Durban; **Montan**, 70 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Paraffin**, 58 cs., Christian Varick & North, Havre; **Vegetable**, 3 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London; 200 cs., Shima & Co., Ltd., Kobe

Imports at San Francisco during the second week of November included the following: On the motorship Chile, from Christiana, Antwerp and Gothenberg 363 barrels whiting, 173 barrels caustic soda, 108 barrels ferro silicon, 133 barrels bleaching powder, 14 barrels potash, 54 barrels chloride, 100 barrels zinc oxide and 450 barrels soda ash; on the steamer Jephtha, from Tocopilla, 3,475 sacks cocoa, and on the steamer Cuba, from Central America, 78 sacks cocoa.

Senator Smoot says he will withhold recommendations as to protection for the dye industry until the Senate Finance Committee concludes hearings on the Fordney tariff bill. As these hearings have been suspended, Senator Smoot is unable to say when he will make his report. He says he will not recommend embargoes of any kind, either temporary or permanent. His recommendations will be for tariff duties only.

Dr. Carleton Simon, in charge of the Narcotic Division of the Police Department, told the Brooklyn Medical Society, last week, that synthetic cocaine, heroin and other habit-forming drugs, manufactured in Germany, are being smuggled into the United States in large quantities, and the smuggling has become so serious that the United States Government has put 150 more agents in the New York district.

Samson Rosenblatt, sailed for Europe on the steamer Adriatic Nov. 30. Mr. Rosenblatt will be gone about two months, looking after the foreign business of his concern. He will also establish an office in Hamburg, of which B. E. Wallach will have charge. Mr. Wallach will sail as soon as Mr. Rosenblatt returns.

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